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日二十二月三年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1915.

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號五月五年四國民華中

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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
3.10 " " 3.20 " " 15 " "
3.20 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
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10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
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7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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1st February, 1915. [37]

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SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

A FRENCH REVIEW.

EYE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

Having finished his survey of the operations from the beginning of August to the end of January, having described in detail the present splendid condition of the French Army, and having criticized the conditions in the German Army, the French Official Review, received through Reuters Agency, proceeds in conclusion to consider:

(I) The hearing of the German defeat.
(II) The hearing of the French success.
(III) The three French superiorities; and
(IV) The offensive faith of the French Army.

HEARING OF THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

It may first of all be affirmed that the fundamental plan of the German General Staff has been completely failed. This plan has been superabundantly set forth by German military writers, as also in the Reichstag by the Ministers of War. It aimed at crushing France by an overwhelming attack, and at reducing her to a condition of helplessness in less than a month. Germany has not succeeded in this. Our Army is, as we have seen, not only intact, but strengthened, full of trust in its leaders, and profoundly penetrated with the certainty of final success. Germany has not attained, then, the essential object which it publicly set before it.

But the defeat which she has sustained does not apply only to her fundamental plan. It extends also to the various operations which she has essayed to secure partial advantages over us in default of the decisive advantage in which she had failed. In the three days which followed the declaration of war the German General Staff missed great forces in front of Nancy. With what purpose? A sudden attack which from its very beginning should break our lines. This attack did not take place, because the reinforcements of our frontier force at the end of 1913 and the defensive organization established on the Grand Couronné discouraged the enemy from an enterprise which, though possible a year sooner, had become full of risk.

Being unable to strike at Nancy, the German command directed all its resources to the outflanking manoeuvre which, by enveloping our left, would permit of the investment of Paris. Our left was not enveloped. Paris was not invested. And the German Army was obliged in the second week of September to save its own threatened communications by a precipitate retreat.

With a desperate effort the General Staff of the enemy attempted to off-set the effect of this retreat by piercing our centre in Champagne. There, as elsewhere, he failed, and had to withdraw in great haste. In the month of October, with more extended lines, he endeavoured to repeat his enveloping manoeuvre and to turn our left, but right up to the North Sea he built up an impassable barrier for him. He accumulated his forces in Belgium to outflank us by the coast and reach our maritime bases. His attack was broken. With desperation he sought to cut our forces to the south of Ypres; we maintained all our positions.

To sum up, the German General Staff has placed upon its record since the beginning of the campaign, apart from the failure of its general plan, which aimed at the crushing of France in a few weeks, seven defeats of high significance—namely, defeat of the sudden attack on Nancy, defeat of the rapid march on Paris, defeat of the envelopment of our left in August, defeat of the same envelopment in November, defeat of the attempt to break through our centre in September, defeat of the coast attack on Dunkirk and Calais, and the defeat of the attack on Ypres.

The German Army, powerful and courageous as it may be, has therefore succeeded in gaining the advantage upon no single point, and the forced halt after six months of war condemns it to a retreat the pace of which may be accelerated by the Russian successes, but the necessity of which is now a foregone conclusion independently of those successes.

II.

HEARING OF THE FRENCH SUCCESS.

Against the extent of the German defeat has to be placed that of the French success. All that our enemies have failed to gain we have gained, and first and foremost confidence in ourselves. It is certain, and it could not be otherwise, that at the outset, our troops and the French spirit still remained under the impression of the defeats of 1870. The victory of the Marne, confirmed by the victory of Flanders, the impassable barrier set up against the most formidable effort which has ever been attempted in the military history of the world, have created a feeling of security which grows stronger every day.

We have seen that the French Army is strengthening itself every day in heavy artillery, in explosive weapons for the trenches and in projectiles. It is known that the British Army in France, which at first consisted of four divisions, has been heavily reinforced. It is known also that the number of troops now with the colours and being trained in England is very large. It is known that the Belgian Army, which is reconstituting itself, will shortly have six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry. It is known that the Serbian Army, supplied afresh with material and munitions, is once again prepared to show its splendid qualities. It is known, finally, that Russia continues to draw upon the immense reservoir of her recruits, having up to the present utilized only the 20th part.

III.

THE FRENCH SUPERIORITIES.

(1) Then, we turn to the future we note that:—
(I) The wastage of the German Army is in all respects greater than that of the French Army. The principal cause of this is the superiority of our artillery and the fighting methods of the German infantry, which attacks in closer formation than does ours. It is now certain that the losses of our adversaries are double ours.

(2) The possibilities of the German Army from the point of view of effectives will go on decreasing more and more. The German population capable of bearing arms is, in comparison with the French population, in the proportion of three to two. Now, at the present time, Landsturm included, Germany is employing on the French front a number of men representing two-thirds of her resources against one-third on the Russian front. On account of the Austrian defeats Germany will be obliged to strengthen her forces against Russia more and more. The number of troops opposed to France will therefore continually decrease. Our position will be improved by this circumstance, as will be by the number of German losses, which will always remain larger than ours, and finally, by the large reinforcements which the British will send to the Continent.

(3) The capacities of the German Army in the matter of regimental organization, and more, inferior to ours, are becoming so still more. Granted that our adversaries at the beginning of the war had more cadres than ourselves, the text-books show that their superiority in this respect was considerably less than their superiority in men. It was not as much as three to two. Now it is an established fact that the German losses in officers are greater than ours. We shall therefore certainly have the advantage from this point of view, if, indeed, we have it not already.

IV.

OFFENSIVE FAITH OF THE FRENCH.

Out of all these elements has been born the offensive faith of the French Army and its leaders. We have before us two systems. The one, the German system, demanded a rapid success at the opening of the campaign, a success against France before the Russians could come upon the field, before the British reserves could intervene, before the economic trouble could make itself felt. Hence the creation in all haste of new corps, whether or not they could be kept up for a long time. By premeditation the victory was to be immediate. Now this necessary victory the Germans did not have.

The other system, the French system, consists, with the advantage of the freedom of seas, in maintaining in goal and complete from a number of sufficient formations, and in creating new ones only in the measure in which they can with certainty be kept up and suitably and durably equipped with regimental organization. This system is established with a view to a prolonged war.

Of these two systems which, after six months of trial, shall triumph? To put the question is to answer it. The Germans can no longer oppose us with forces superior to ours. They will therefore not be able to do in the future what they could not do in the past when they were one-third more numerous than ourselves.

Consequently our final victory must follow by the impetuous necessity of the concordant force of facts and figures. Our effort, too, is from now onwards directed toward that offensive which we shall take at our own good time, and the issue of which cannot be doubtful.

GERMAN BARBARIANS.

CONFESSIONS BY GERMAN SOLDIERS.

A pamphlet published in France sets out the famous declaration by German Professors and adds by way of commentary extracts from letters by German soldiers.

The Professorial declaration affirmed:—
As representatives of German science and art, we, the undersigned, do solemnly protest, before the civilized world, against the lies and slanders with which our enemies have recently stained Germany's just and good cause.

It is not true that we are waging war contrary to the law of nations. Our soldiers are guilty neither of indiscipline nor of cruelty.

Believe us! Believe that, in this struggle, we will go to the end as civilized people, as a people to whom the inheritance of a Goethe, a Beethoven and a Kant, is as sacred as its own land and its home. We answer for it on our names and our Honour.

THEIR CONFESSIONS.

LONGEVILLE, August 24th, 1914.
Village destroyed by the 11th Engineers. Three women hanged on the trees.—Extract from a German soldier's note-book.CHREY, August 24th.
In the night, incredible things have taken place: shops plundered, money stolen, violence. Simply to make your hair stand on end.—From an officer's diary.Dinant, August 26th.
The Belgians, at Dinant on the Meuse, fired on our regiment from inside the houses. We shot everyone we could see, or we threw them out of the windows, women as well as men. The bodies lay three feet high in the street.—From a soldier's diary.

The charming village of the Gue-d'Hossus, has apparently, though innocent, been destroyed by fire. It seems that a cyclist fell down, which made his gun go off of itself. He was immediately shot. The male inhabitants were simply thrown into the flames. Let us hope that such horrors will not take place again. At Leppes, about 200 men were shot. There, an example was necessary; it was unavoidable that some innocents should suffer; but a proof of all suspicious of guilt ought to be required, so that such an indiscriminate shooting of all men might be controlled.—Diary of an officer of the 178th regiment of infantry, 12th Saxon Army Corps.

LAVAIL-MORANCY, August 28th.
Apparently a day of rest. Confiscation of all provisions: bread, jam, wine, cigars. Killed geese, chickens, etc. Played piano, plundered!—Diary of a soldier.

We have thus destroyed eight houses with their inhabitants. In one house only, two men with their wives and a girl of eighteen were stabbed with bayonets. I might have piled the girl, for she had such an innocent way of looking at us, but it was impossible to do anything against the infuriated mob; then indeed they are no longer men but brutes. We are now on our way to Sedan.—(Last page of an unknown soldier's note-book.)

RITHEL, September 8th.
Unfortunately, discipline is getting looser and looser. Spirits, wine and plunder are the order of the day.—(From an officer's note-book.)

Office. At 7.15, starting, again to occupy the bridge. At 10, starting for Orchies. Arrival at 2 p.m. Houses searched. All civilians are arrested. A woman was shot for not stopping at the command of "Halt" but trying to run away.—Thereupon the whole place set on fire, etc.—(From a soldier's note-book.)

September 8th, 1914.
Tuesday, 8/9/14.—Herville 5 a.m. Very violent fight in the woods. Artillery brought into action. Order to shoot down all Frenchmen the wounded excepted, even if they offer to lay down their arms, because the French allowed to come within a short distance, then took us by surprise with intense firing.—(Last page from a killed soldier's note-book.)

[The above extracts may be verified by comparison with the original documents, kept at the French War Office.]

German troops at Sedan, north-east France, aided by civilians, have planted 75,000 acres with wheat and potatoes. Extensive cultivation is proceeding in other parts occupied by the Germans.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND
THE WAR.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

In the interview given to the American correspondent which appears in the *Daily Telegraph*, Sir John French is reported to have made the following statements:—

There is no doubt of the outcome of the war. I am never so confident of victory as I am today. I am as confident as General Grant was when he took command of the Army of the Potomac. He kept at it, and so shall we.

[This allusion to General Grant, says the correspondent, was peculiarly happy from the standpoint of Americans, Grant, in the Civil War, being the symbol for confidence, organization, and victory.]

THE RETREAT FROM MONS.

Replying to a question regarding the successful retreat from Mons, Sir John French said:—

The dogged tenacity of our little Regular Army, which contested every foot of ground as we fell back. Not once did our soldiers lose heart. They understood that we were not defeated, but were making a strategic retreat before heavy odds, and that all the punishment which they could inflict on the enemy by cool, stubborn resistance from point to point was no less valuable to the ultimate object than if they were advancing. Their confidence that their turn to take the offensive would come remained unshaken.

Next in importance was the work of our cavalry in its aggressiveness and alertness in preventing the cavalry of the enemy from getting around us. Our cavalry established a decided superiority over that of the enemy, which was of vital assistance.

THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT.

Asked what was the most critical moment in the campaign, the Field-Marshal said:—

On the retreat from Mons at Le Cateau we were in open country in a very dangerous position, and the German ambition for the annihilation of our little Army might have been realised if our cavalry had not been equal to its task of covering the flanks of our steady, disciplined Regulars.

TRENCH WARFARE.

Few Americans, says the correspondent, are as familiar with the Civil War campaign as Sir John French. He has made a thorough study of them, and from them has drawn lessons which he found helpful in France. He mentioned Stonewall Jackson, Robert Lee, and other commanders, showing an intimate knowledge of their history and military tactics.

Trench warfare, said Sir John French, in answer to the correspondent, has not changed the qualities required of the soldier. Human nature remains the same, and it is the man who gives and takes blows, whatever the nature of the weapons. Courage, discipline, and tenacity are still the dominant elements of success.

RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS.

Other points from the interview may be summarised. Sir John French is reported to have said:—

There has been an inclination to exaggerate the importance of artillery. No doubt, of the three arms, artillery has increased in relative importance. It may take a dozen shells to get a man, and one bullet will get one man. The weapons which decide the day are the rifle and machine gun, and the infantry is still the queen of battles.

OVERHEARD GERMAN SOLDIER.

"The Germans are no better than other soldiers," he said. "I attribute their valour and their well-disciplined cohesion to the fact that from the cradle they are taught discipline and to worship their Emperor and Fatherland, and that it is their duty to die for the Fatherland when their Emperor commands."

In many instances the conduct of the Germans had been bad, very bad. But it has varied. It has seemed to depend upon the commanders. If the commander approves of outrages, they occur. Yes, in the main the German conduct depends upon the character of the German generals.

PRAISE OF THE FRENCH.

Speaking of the French army, the British commander said:—

The French at the start were labouring under the shadow of their disastrous defeat in 1870, which might well have led both the French and the world in general to think that the German military machine was heaven-born and invincible. The French already have learned the contrary, and the world soon must, if it has not. I need not speak of their splendid generalship or their courage in driving the Germans back from the Marne. They have the *elan* of Napoleon's time.

ENEMY'S DETERIORATION.

Thanks to the spur of renewed confidence, man for man they are better than the Germans to-day, and their army has continually improved since the war began, while the German army has deteriorated. We have abundant evidence of the German deterioration on our own front. Their attacks have lacked the former vigour and spirit. Nevea Chapelle was an important victory. It proved that with a strong push we could put the enemy out of a well-fortified position and then hold what we gained.

OUR TERRITORIALS.

"One of the gratifying things to us," the British Commander-in-Chief said, in conclusion, "is how well our Territorials have done. Once their period of preparation was over and they had an opportunity they surpassed our expectations. As for the Canadians, I cannot pay too high a tribute to them."

The *Echo Belge* last month learnt that the Germans had posed at Charleroi placards attributed to the Emperor Franz Josef, declaring that the Austrians have definitely conquered the Russians, and have made 150,000 prisoners, capturing 450 machine guns and many cannon. Some days later the Germans published bills stating: "We have passed the Yser and reached Calais." The German garrison at Charleroi is numerous.

INTIMATIONS

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IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
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GRACA & CO.,

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

YOKOHAMA.

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In all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 33SG. at \$5, \$7 and
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Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

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GO AND GO QUICKLY WHEN
YOU RUB INLITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It is
the enemy of Pain. It stops headache,
carache, backache. It relieves lameness,
sprains, strains, swellings, lame neck,
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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

GOVERNMENT AND THE WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the Head of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding.

There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., Colonel Gordon Hall, Dr. G. Fitzwilliams, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

A letter was received from the Government re the Report from the Sub-Committee of the Board appointed to go into the whole question of the water carriage system. The reply stated that the report had received the consideration of H.E. the Governor-in-Council. They were unable to accept the recommendation that a fee of \$50 should be charged for the new permit issued for water closets; and it was not thought advisable to charge any fee for such purposes. As regards the first and second recommendations, the Government concurred that it is desirable to issue permits, renewable at discretion, and to provide for a regular inspection. Enquiry was being made as to whether legislation would be required in this connection. The recommendation as to sewer outfalls were noted. No funds were at present available for extending these outfalls. The matter of tanks on roofs had been brought to the notice of the Water Authority.

On this Dr. FITZWILLIAMS intimated—This seems to be a most satisfactory answer, as I do not consider that the Sub-Committee covered anything approaching the whole question of existing conditions, and I hold that there is in Hongkong to-day no system at all of water arrangements—a very bad defect in a place which considers itself civilised; and a standing reproach to the responsible authorities, who can compare what is being done to-day in Macao with conditions here.

MOSQUITO-BREEDING WELLS.

Arising out of correspondence re a certain well on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 608, the following minutes were put down:

Mr. GOLDRING—This question will be dealt with in a separate report, I believe. I agree with the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING—I am not in favour of filling in the well unless mosquito larvae are actually found therein. The Board should first ascertain whether one well here is sufficient for gardening purposes before ordering the other well to be closed.

Mr. NG HON Tsz—I believe the water of the well is continually used for gardening purposes. I do not think any mosquito larvae will be developed therein. It seems to me that the well should not be closed.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I do not think it advisable purposely to allow larvae to develop in the well in order to find an excuse for closing it. One well in the garden should be sufficient.

The PRESIDENT said the well would be closed, and they would allow the owner a pump. He hoped this would satisfy members.

ERECTION OF WATER CLOSETS.

A letter was read from the Government concerning applications for the erection of water-closets, as follows:—One water-closet at Kowloon Dock; twelve in a block of buildings at Hanoi Road, Kowloon; six at the European Staff Quarters, Hongkong University; and two on the first floor of No. 23, Queen's Road Central. The letter stated that the applications would be granted, and the Governor-in-Council had approved of the annual permit, which would give the right of inspection and would be subject to cancellation if the closets were not kept in proper order.

CHINESE PERMANENT CEMETERY.

Regarding the Chinese Permanent Cemetery at Aberdeen, the President moved that it be exempted from the provisions of the Cemetery By-laws. The Sanitary Board would be well represented on the Board of Management, he said, and the Management proposed to take the advice of the Sanitary Board's officers in all cases and to be guided by them in all sanitary procedure.

Mr. NG HON Tsz seconded, and the resolution was carried.

SANITARY CONDITION OF TSIM SHA TSUI.

A letter from Mr. Goldring and a minute from the Medical Officer of Health regarding the sanitary condition of Tsim Sha Tsui were laid on the table.

The Hon. Director of Public Works intimated—The only practical way of dealing with Tsim Sha Tsui is by scavenging. An extensive improvement scheme is in progress, involving the demolition of practically the entire old village. Meanwhile the only possible remedy for mat or reformed to in paragraph 1 in Mr. Goldring's letter is scavenging. Mr. Goldring asked that the minute by Dr. Pearce and his own letter should be circulated among members, who should be supplied with a copy each. The matter might be brought up again at a later meeting.

The matter was adjourned sine die.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

An application was received for permission to erect 17 water closets at the St. Paul's Institution, Caroline Road.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Grant. I have had several meetings with Dr. Clark on this matter, and all his requirements have been attended to. Plans have had to be altered on more than one occasion, and have only lately been submitted in a form satisfactory to Dr. Clark and his inspectors. Water carriage is the only possible method of managing an institution such as this, where numbers of children are living, and where the whole staff consists of Sisters of Mercy. If members of the Board would inspect the present institution on the Praya, they would be able to judge for themselves the degree of scrupulous cleanliness in their new house at the Cotton Mills.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT said that no drains should be turned into Waichai Bay, as the drains connected with this Institution would, and he would oppose the application.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS proposed that the application receive a very favourable recommendation from the Board that it be granted. Mr. GOLDRING, in seconding, said that the Board would show a singular lack of appreciation of what the people of this Institution had done for the Colony if they did not do everything they possibly could for them.

The application was granted. A similar application, for the erection of six water closets and eight urinals at the proposed school for Indians at Sze Kwa Poo was adjourned, on the suggestion of the President.

LIENCES GRANTED AND REFUSED. An application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 106 and 108, To Kwa Wan was granted. A similar application in respect to No. 16, Arthur Street, Kowloon, was refused, the President stating that the site was prohibited. An application for a dairy licence at No. 16, Cochrane Street, was also refused.

THE HOUR OF FAMINE FOR GERMANY.

"BEFORE THE END OF 1915."

MUNITIONS AND BLOCKADE.

The hour of famine will sound for Germany before the end of 1915. These words end the ninth instalment of the French Official Review on the first six months of the war in the West (issued through Reuters Agency), which relates to the question of German supplies.

The chief explanation of the imperfections noted in the German projectiles, it says, is to be found in the bad quality of the primary material.

In spite of her enormous supplies, Germany has already suffered and will suffer more and more from the impossibility of replenishing by sea. The impossibility weighs heavily on military manufacture. On this point the following extract from the report made at the beginning of December by a high American official will be read with interest:

"Everybody recognizes that there is in Germany a terrible scarcity of rubber. It cannot be procured and there was no great provision of it in the country when war broke out. Even indiarubber balls such as children play with have been withdrawn from sale. Still more serious is the scarcity of copper, which is indispensable for the manufacture of shells and munitions. The Germans are greatly alarmed by the fact that it is impossible for them to replenish their supply of this precious material. They really do not know how things will turn out for them."

COLLAPSE IN JUNE. "I have also every reason to believe that the question of powder is causing the German Staff the gravest anxiety. There is a want of saltpetre and of the nitrates necessary for its manufacture."

"It is in no way my intention to deny the existence of reserves, which are still immense, of munitions in the country. I only wish to say that my personal inquiries have convinced me that it is impossible for Germany, on the ground alone of the munitions, even if the consumption is far below the present consumption, to continue the war beyond June next."

"At the bottom of their hearts German official circles fully understand that there can be only one issue of the present struggle in Europe. They know in reality that they are beaten. They are fighting to obtain the best conditions possible."

The lack of food is also beginning to make itself felt, continues the Review, as is shown by the creation of a monopoly and distribution by rations of cereals, ordered by the Federal Council on January 27th. This is a measure without precedent, except in the history of besieged places.

It has furthermore been observed on several occasions the outbreak of hostilities has not been as regular as that of the French. The German army in the field lives chiefly on preserved food. It lacks both wine and beer. The situation of the country explains this state of affairs.

The hour of famine will sound for Germany before the end of 1915.

BRITISH EFFORTS.

HIGH RUSSIAN APPRECIATION.

The Novoe Vremya once more in a leader shows its recognition of all that Great Britain is doing. It says:

While industrial freedom has been considered a blessing of English life, the war has upset all the generally accepted points of view. The Government demand for an industrial dictatorship has been met without opposition, from which may be judged the seriousness with which Great Britain regards the war and the demands of war.

"Great Britain is not only making ammunition for herself, but also for her Allies. Large supplies are necessary in view of the approaching general advance. Owing to the delay in its manufacture through the labour troubles the Government have decided to increase the number of works manufacturing war supplies."

The "patriotism of the British nation calls forth a feeling of sincere admiration. Four million men have voluntarily offered their services to their country out of a population of 40,000,000."

SAFETY AT SEA.

GUIDANCE FOR PASSENGERS IN CASE OF DISASTER.

In a letter to *The Times*, dated R.M.S. *Dalmador Castle*, at Sea, March 10th, Lord Brassey and Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Timson called attention to the need for simple standing instructions for the guidance of steamship passengers in case of disaster at sea. The letter said:

The British Board of Trade regulations prescribe with exactitude the number of passengers which ocean-going ships may carry, and that life-belts and boat accommodation sufficient for the entire complement of passengers and crew shall be provided and kept in readiness. Also from time to time, during a voyage, the crew are required to go through their emergency drill, so that every man shall know his place and duties, in case of emergency.

There seems, however, to have been no thought taken for explanation to the passengers as to what they should do in case of mishap and taking to the boats. Conversations with fellow-passengers on this point have revealed the fact that the sole definite idea prevailing amongst them as to what they should do was "women and children first." But as to getting them or themselves into the boats, not one passenger had any certain notion as to the right thing to do. One said, go to the ladder; another, make for the boat deck; another, get into the boat as best one can, after it has been lowered to the water. Only a very few of the oldest voyagers know how to get on a life-jacket. Such a state of things surely points to the need for some simple standing instructions for the guidance of all passengers in case of a disaster. Such knowledge in advance must help to the avoidance of panic and the saving of life.

SIR OWEN PHILIPPS' REPLY.

Sir Owen Philipps, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, replies as follows:

Every effort has been made, not only to ensure the safety of passengers by the Union-Castle Line through the ample provision of life-jackets and other life-saving appliances, but also to afford to them the best possible means of instruction as to the mode of adjusting their life-jackets in any time of emergency. Life-jackets are placed in the cabins of all first and second class passengers together with handbooks illustrating the best method of wearing the life-jacket. They are also supplied to third-class passengers and the crew, and large photographs are exhibited in the third-class companion ways illustrating the mode of adjusting the life-jacket for men, women, and children respectively.

With the object of familiarizing passengers in the use of the life-jackets, special demonstrations are given during the voyage under the supervision of officers of the ship, and passengers are notified of the times fixed for these demonstrations. As to the further question of boat drill and the advisability of passengers being told in advance what they should do in the event of accident or emergency, I would venture, with all deference to your widely-travelled correspondents, to submit that this suggestion opens up a problem attended with many difficulties, if not positive objections. The nature of any possible emergency cannot be foreseen, and theoretical instructions, as to positions to be taken, or other details, might defeat the very object of saving life. Everything in this matter must depend upon the disciplined movements of the crew, and in this respect, as well as in boat practice, the seamen of the Union-Castle line are highly trained.

WIRELESS ON TRAINS.

SUCCESSFUL USE ON AMERICAN LINE.

The advance which has been made by American scientists in the practical application of wireless is illustrated in the successful use of wireless train despatching upon the Lackawanna Railroad.

Stations equipped with Marconi apparatus have been established at Housatonic, Scranton, Binghamton, and Buffalo, four of the larger cities along the line of the railway.

The apparatus and principle to that of the fixed stations, although of lower capacity. The motor generator on the train is operated from the car lighting generator.

A moving train can hold continuous communication with a fixed station at a distance of 130 miles. The aerial on the train is formed of phosphor bronze wire rectangles, one on the roof of each of the four forward cars with link connections between the cars.

"FALL IN."

Much has been said and written, remarks a contemporary, about the bestowal of white feathers on those who do not "fall in" with those who have responded to the call for men. In many instances the reproach is well deserved, but there are more cases where circumstances will not allow, however the men concerned may be ready and willing to volunteer. These disabilities may be mental, physical or arise from a multitude of causes. However, we can do something for "They also serve who only stand and wait," and Harold Begbie writes:

"When the ships come back from slaughter, and the troops march home from war;

When the havoc strewn behind us threatens the road that lies before,

Every hero shall be welcomed, every orphan shall be fed,

By the man who stuck to business, by the man who kept his head."

Twenty submarines have been added to the Italian fleet during the last six months. Italy has now 300 aeroplanes and 20 dirigibles. The Italian Government has chartered 90 colliers at Cardiff to coal the navy and railways.

HOW GERMANY HONOURS HER SIGNATURE.

The Hague Convention of the 18th of October, 1907, signed by Germany, provides as follows:

Art. 2.—The inhabitants of an unoccupied territory, who, on the enemy's approach, rise spontaneously in arms in order to fight the invading troops, without having had time to organize themselves according to Art. 1, shall be considered as combatants if they carry their arms openly and respect the laws and usages of war.

Art. 3.—The armed forces of the contending parties may be composed of combatants and non-combatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have the right to be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. 4.—The prisoners of war are under the power of the government of the enemy, but not of the individuals or groups who have taken them.

They must be treated with humanity. Everything belonging to them personally, with the exception of arms, horses and military papers, remains their own property.

Art. 22.—The rights of the combatants, concerning the ways of injuring the enemy, are not without limits.

Art. 23.—Besides the prohibitions settled by special conventions, it is particularly forbidden:

(a) To use poison or poisoned weapons;

(b) To kill or wound treacherously men belonging to the adverse army or nation;

(c) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms or having no means of defence, has surrendered unconditionally;

(d) To declare that no quarter will be given;

(e) To use arms, missiles, or material which may cause unnecessary harm;

(f) To use unduly the flag of truce, the uniform of the enemy, or the military, badges and insignia of the enemy, as well as the distinctive marks of the Geneva Convention;

(g) To destroy or seize the property of the enemy, except in the cases when that seizure or destruction should be imperiously required by the necessities of war;

(h) To declare extinct, suspended or void in law the rights and legal actions of the citizens of the adverse country.

It is likewise forbidden to compel the citizens of the adverse party to take part in operations of war waged against their own country, even if they had been in the service of the enemy before the beginning of the war.

Art. 25.—It is forbidden to attack or bombard by any means whatever, towns, villages, houses or buildings which are undefended.

Art. 27.—In case of sieges and bombardments, all necessary steps must be taken to spare as much as possible all buildings used for sacred worship, arts, sciences, and public relief; historic buildings, hospitals, places where the wounded and the sick are gathered, provided these buildings are not used at the same time for any military purpose.

Art. 28.—It is forbidden to pillage a town or place, even after it has been taken by storm.

Art. 30.—No collective penalty, either as a fine or otherwise, can be required from the populations on account of individual acts, for which they could not be considered responsible as a whole.

Art. 31.—No tax shall be levied, except according to a written order from a general in command and on his own responsibility. It will be collected, as much as possible, according to the rules for the assessment of the existing taxes.

The tax-payer shall be given a receipt for any money paid.

Art. 32.—The army occupying a territory shall be allowed to seize only the money, funds and valuables belonging exclusively to the State, the municipalities, and generally all personal property of the State, which can be used for the operations of war.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper D. Templeton joined the Corps of 3rd May, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1315 and posted to Engineer Company.

2.—Parades for Wednesday, 5th inst. N. C. Os. and men on duty at Headquarters under Officer on duty. Remainder nil.

3.—On duty at Headquarters 50 N. C. Os. and men of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Company.

Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer): Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Hegarty.

Medical Orderly: Corpl. Davies.

To furnish Guard at Headquarters: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-day: Right Section M.G. Co.

7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 5th inst.: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Co.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 5th inst.: No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

G. E. STRAWNS, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

PARADES.

(Central Police Station) Wednesday, May 5th: Portuguese Company. Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, May 6th: Indian and Chinese Companies. Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m.

Friday, May 7th: British and Portuguese Companies. Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, May 8th: Chinese Company. Rifle Exercises 5.30 p.m. Inspector Mason will take the Parade.

SUNDAY.

Saturday, May 8th: Thirty men to be detailed from the Portuguese Company. List to be sent in by Crown Sergeant D'Almeida.

GENERAL NOTIFICATION.

Members of all Companies are warned that from this date the Order that all parades must be attended except for bona fide unavoidable cause must be strictly enforced. Leave of absence must in all cases be obtained from Inspector Mason or the Sergeants temporarily in charge of the Platoons.

F. C. JENKIN, A. S. F. (Reserve).

Since the beginning of the war to the end of March 35 British airmen had been reported killed or missing.

INTIMATIONS

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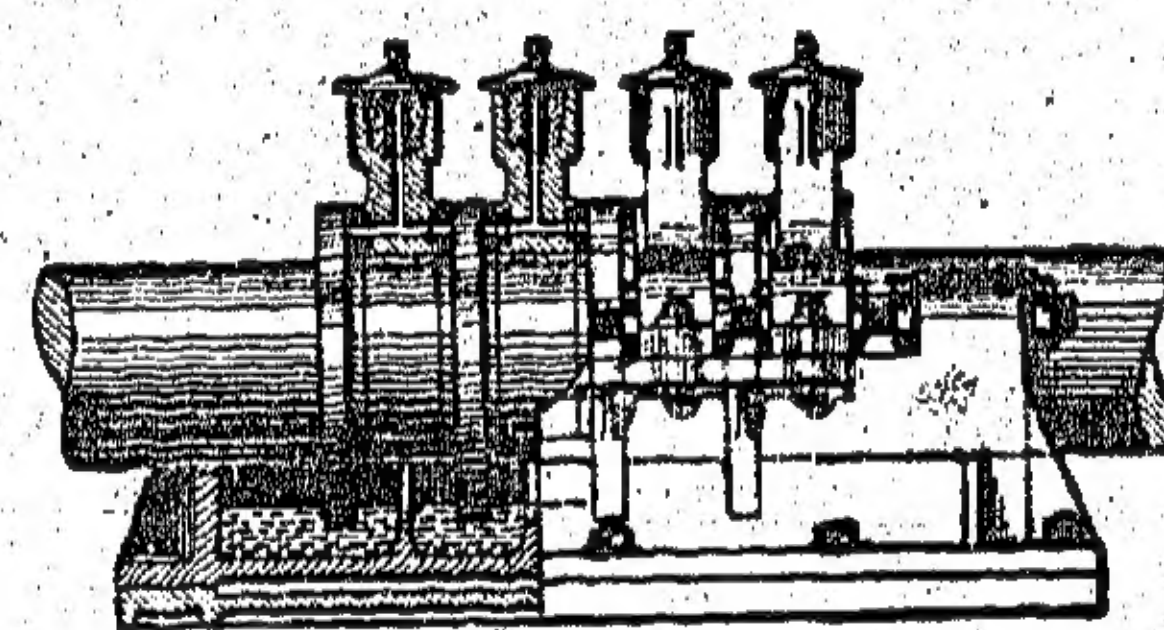
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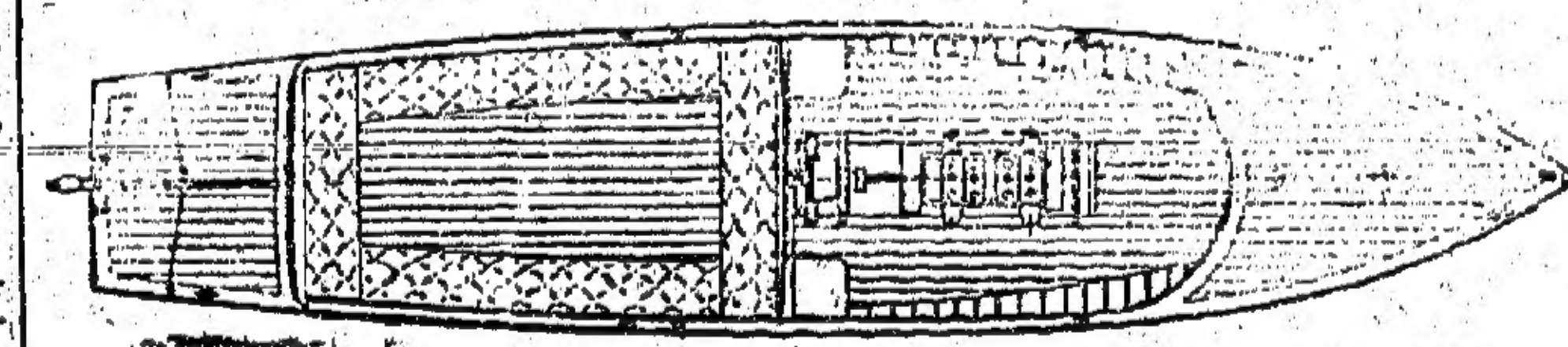
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BUILDERS OF RIVER STEAMERS, MOTOR BOATS AND LAUNCHES



DECK PLAN OF OUR HARBOUR MOTOR BOAT "JESS."

Estimates and Plans Submitted for—

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Electro-Plating and Electric Repair Shops, WANCHAI.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PUMPING AND IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND EQUIPMENT.

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

ON the 1st of May, No. 27, CONDUIT ROAD, Very Large Dining and Drawing Rooms, Three Excellent Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, well furnished throughout.
Apply to—
MRS. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1915. [558]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on the following dates:—
JULY 12th—17th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than June 1st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10 (Hongkong Currency). Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.
Two KING EDWARD VII. SCHOLARSHIPS of £40 a year each, for five years, will be awarded on the results of the MATRICULATION Examination. These scholarships are tenable by British subjects only who must be under the age of 21 on the 1st July. A candidate who wishes to compete must, on or before the first day of the Examination, deliver to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

One School ship will be tenable in the Faculty of Arts, the other in any Faculty.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1915. [560]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1915. [559]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th April to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
JAEDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [567]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTREE of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 20th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [548]

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers to issue to CHOR YAU KUM duplicate Certificate for 10 Shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate

No. 3050/3050—10 Shares
HAS BEEN LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.
JAEDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [545]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 10th May, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.
Business as set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [49]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

UNTIL further Notice Mr. EDGAR BRUCE SHEPHERD has been appointed Acting Secretary.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [550]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [222]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASTIA,
Care of B. P. P. P.,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princess's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kestford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
"PENYRHEW" Menden Row, Kowloon.
6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon.
5 Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Central Road, Kowloon.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT".
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Galas, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SABCOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH" No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 6 Rooms.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished, Immediate possession.
No. 3, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kilett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order. 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO" Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD" Nos. 124 THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION" No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
"LOGGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 68, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. "

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

PRICES—
\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE:—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PRICES—
\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

[13]

BIRTH.

KRAUSE.—On April 23rd, at Kobe, the wife of EDWARD LEO KRAUSE, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON-LAMOND.—On April 28th, at Yokohama, GAVIN ROBERT ANDERSON, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to MURIEL, youngest daughter of the late JAMES BAKER LAMOND, and Mrs. LAMOND, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 5th, 1915.

"THE GREATEST FOE."

The proposals which the Imperial Government has laid before Parliament for the restriction of drinking facilities appear to have been criticised in certain quarters as too drastic, and we presume that the publication of the White Paper making known to the world the "great uneasiness" felt by Admiral Sir JOHN JELlicoe, regarding the labour situation on the Clyde and the Tyne, and the results of investigations made as to the cause of the "half-hearted working" of which Admiral Jellicoe complains, is primarily intended to convince the nation that drastic measures in this connection are urgently demanded in the interests of the Fleet, no less than in the interests of the Army of whose requirements in the form of ever-increasing supplies of munitions we have heard so much. While the output of munitions has been increasing month by month at a prodigious rate, the need exists for effort on an enormously greater scale still, now that the time has come for more sustained attacks by the Allies, entailing an expenditure of munitions on a scale unprecedented even in the present war. The capacity for the greater effort exists, but Mr. Lloyd George has affirmed that the time lost by drinking is equivalent to the services of 150,000 men. In view of the urgent advice tendered by the Government from many influential quarters that the labour situation is unsatisfactory because of the addition of a large section of the workmen to drink, and that the only remedy is prohibition of the sale of excisable liquors, the Government could not well do less in that direction than they

have announced their intention to do. At the time Admiral Sir JOHN JELlicoe was making his representations to the Admiralty on the excessive delays in docking and refitting destroyers in the Clyde and Tyne Shipyards, the subject was already causing much anxiety to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation who on March 29th, sent an influential deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Scotland to urge that, in order to meet the national requirements and the urgent necessities of the position, there should be a total prohibition during the period of the war of the sale of excisable liquor. It was represented by the deputation that mere restriction of hours or even total prohibition within certain war-work areas was not sufficient, as certain classes would be entirely unaffected, and it was felt by the deputation that total prohibition should apply as an emergency war measure not only to public-houses but to private clubs and other licensed premises so as to operate equally for all classes of the community. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in his reply to the Deputation, said he almost wished it were possible even to cast doubt upon statements which were so startling and so alarming, but he was quite satisfied, not only from what they had told him, but from facts within his own knowledge, that what the deputation had told him "simply represented the truth." The Deputation who waited on the Chancellor approached the subject from the point of view of men who had but one end and aim in view—to help the country successfully through its troubles. There were no teetotalers amongst them, and, as the Chancellor said, their appeal carried the greater weight on that account. "We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink," he said, "and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink." The Chancellor went on to say: "Success in the war is now purely a question of munitions. I say that, not on my own authority, but on the authority of our great General, Sir JOHN FRANKHAUSEN. He has made it quite clear what his conviction is on the subject. I think I can venture to say that that is also the conviction of the Secretary of State for War, and it is the conviction of all those who know anything about the military problem that in order to enable us to win all we require is an increase, and an enormous increase, in the shells, rifles, and all the other munitions and equipment which are necessary to carry through a great war." That being so, and it being proved that excessive drinking by men employed in these operations is, or was, seriously interfering with that output, the Government's duty is plain. We have no knowledge that the labour situation has materially changed for the better since the civil first formed a subject of public discussion.

But the Government has naturally hesitated to go to the extreme length of prohibition. By increasing the duties, and thus enhancing the retail price of beer, wines and spirits, and by obtaining complete control over certain areas and being enabled to close any public-house which is considered to be injurious, or to suspend the sale of spirits and heavy beers in those districts, the Government hopes to be able to meet the situation and ensure the great object in view—"not ultimate victory, but victory soon and without unnecessary loss of life." The Government has recognised that before interfering so severely with the individual liberties of all sections of the people, it is necessary that they should be supported by the general sentiment of the entire nation; hence the publicity given to the circumstances which have prompted the Government's proposals—circumstances of which the men concerned ought to be heartily ashamed. It can hardly be doubted that this publicity will ensure from all true patriots the support desired, and with the lead given to the nation in the matter by His Majesty the KING, as well as by LORD KITCHENER and many other statesmen who bear the heavy responsibility of guiding the nation in this time of crisis, it is impossible to think that there will be any need to resort to measures for meeting the situation more drastic than the remedies the Government have already proposed to Parliament.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.
A Japanese contemporary says it has been decided that the Coronation of the Emperor of Japan shall take place on November 10th, at 10 a.m., and the Taisho ceremony on November 13th.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—
Ng Tung Kai \$10

Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.

announces a final dividend of 5 per cent.

The Bishop of Victoria and family have removed to "The Eyrie," 3, The Peak (Telephone 1452), for the summer months. Callers may record their names or leave cards at Bishop's House, St. Paul's College, if they wish.

Vicente Sotto, who, after spending some years in Hongkong returned to the Philippines and served a term of imprisonment for abduction, to which he was sentenced before coming to Hongkong, is now a candidate for the presidency of the third Labour Congress.

DEATH OF A BOATMAN.

A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The case in which two boatmen of Stanley are charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of another boatman, who died as the result of wounds caused by heavy stones, again came before the Chief Justice and a jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Replying to Mr. Jenkin, for the defence, Sergeant Grimmett said he understood that the whole of the villagers subscribed towards the fees of the prosecuting solicitor at the Magisterial proceedings, and that two of the witnesses who had been called on behalf of the Crown had also subscribed.

His lordship—if they are telling the truth—they are quite justified.

Mr. Jenkin—Yes, but there are two ways of looking at it, my lord.

In addressing the jury Mr. Jenkin said that if ever there was a case in which the evidence, if it could be believed, more distinctly pointed to the more serious offence, it would be very difficult to find it. If they believed the evidence of the two other boatmen—and the jury would be asked to believe them, because if they did not then there was absolutely no case against the two men charged—then the men attacked the deceased for absolutely no reason.

There was no evidence at all of any provocation. Upon the evidence which had been given on behalf of the Crown they were bound to be in a state of doubt, and if they were in a state of doubt then the prisoners must not suffer.
After hearing additional evidence the case was adjourned until to-day.

ARCHITECT AND CONTRACTOR.

CLAIM IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Hazeldan, Puisne Judge, John Lemm, architect, of 64, Queen's Road Central, sued Ka Rim Din, contractor of 132, Portland Street, Yau-matui. The claim was for the sum of \$1,170.75, being the balance due for fees for work done at the request of the defendant, and for a theodolite sold and delivered. The sum of \$170.75 was waived for purposes of jurisdiction.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for plaintiff, and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro represented defendant.

In the witness-box plaintiff said all the amount sued for was owing, and defendant promised to pay several times when the account was rendered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Castro plaintiff said the \$250 item for fees was agreed to verbally. He never agreed to make some of the plans free of charge. Some of them had to be amended and he had saved defendant \$2,300 on one item alone. As to the sale of Kowloon inland lot, 573 (R.P.), plaintiff said he at first asked \$2.20 a foot, but subsequently defendant said he had a purchaser at \$2 a foot. He (plaintiff) agreed to accept this on condition that no brokerage was paid, but it was eventually agreed by plaintiff to sell on the following terms, \$29,220 to be the purchase price; defendant to have commission on completion of purchase at the rate of 10 cents per square foot if defendant's client built within three months and gave plaintiff the architectural work; if defendant's client gave the architectural work to another architect his commission to be five cents per square foot. Defendant's client did not complete the purchase, and the man who eventually purchased it was not his client. Defendant, plaintiff alleged, misrepresents to him that Sir Chen Leung Tung was going to purchase the land and build a \$40,000 villa on it. The deposit money was paid, and on this plaintiff paid defendant one half of the five cents commission. Defendant gave a receipt agreeing to return the commission if the sale to his client was not completed. The man who eventually sold the land would be called to say that defendant was not his broker in the transaction. The amount of commission wrongly paid to defendant and now due from him was \$315. The balance of the commission, \$415, was credited to defendant's account. The Spanish Procurator were the purchasers of the property, they being the nominees of Un Kam Wah, with whom plaintiff traded.

The hearing was subsequently adjourned until the 17th inst., for the production of further evidence.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE POSITIONS TO DATE.

With the exception of the fact that both Kent and Ford are not figuring in the finals, the tennis tournament of the Hongkong C.C., which has now reached its closing stages, has provided no surprises. The positions up-to-date are as follow:—

In the Championship Singles Green, as was generally anticipated, has reached the final with comparative ease, and to-day at 5 p.m. he will meet Ng Sze Kwong, the University player, who, by means of some clever and strenuous tennis, has qualified to meet Green.

Opinion as to the final result is, quite naturally, very much in favour of Green, but the Kowloon player will find Ng Sze Kwong an opponent who will play hard right to the end. One of the features of Green's play is that he never seems to tire in the hottest of encounters. The same may be said of his opponent of to-day. In his semi-final game with Low, Ng Sze Kwong had plenty of running about, and there were many periods calling for physical fitness, yet whereas Low frequently showed signs of exhaustion Ng Sze Kwong was always a picture of smiling freshness and confidence. One doubts his ability to defeat Green, but the writer disagrees with those who say that Ng Sze Kwong will not win a single game. Green, though playing at the top of his form, will have to go all-out to win.

Green, owing 30, has also reached the semi-final stage in "A" Class of the Handicap Singles, and is due to meet Bovet (rec. 3/0). Green will be favoured for the final. The other semi-finalists in this class are Crook (rec. 15/1) and Hall (rec. 5/6). Both games will be decided before the end of the week.

In the "B" Class of the same contest Dr. Koch (rec. 15/3) meets Viveash (owe 2/0) in the final on a date which has not yet been fixed.

The semi-finalists in the Handicap Doubles are Cary and Faichnie (owe 4/0) versus the brothers Hancock (owe 3/0), and Nesbit and Phelps (owe 3/0) versus Woodcock and Lindsay Woods (rec. 1/5). General anticipations are that the finalists will be the brothers Hancock against Nesbit and Phelps. In any case, the final game should be a most exciting affair.

Faichnie and Hattersly Smith have reached the final of the Professional Pairs, and they will have to meet either Nesbit and Phelps or the brothers Hancock. Here again the final will provide a keen contest, for all are skilled players.

The defeat of Miss Long and Green in the Mixed Doubles by Mrs. Winslow and Nesbit, who owed 30/1, surprised many. Wilkinson and Maas (rec. 2/6) have reached the semi-final.

The remaining outstanding game was played off last evening when, after a most interesting contest, Mrs. Moxon and Hancock (owe 30/1), defeated Mrs. and Mr. Hewitt (scratch), 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. Moxon and Hancock therefore will oppose Miss Wilkinson and Maas in the semi-final. The final contest in this class should equal the others in point of excellence.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE "OENONE CUP."

There will be a race for Cruisers of the above Club on Saturday next, the 8th inst., for the "Oenone Cup" kindly presented by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mr. Dick Melbourne, starting at 1.45 p.m., across an imaginary line between Murray Pier and a Stake Boat (lugged) moored in the stream; preparatory-gun at 1.40 p.m.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (Starboard); Kowloon Rock (Port); Channel Rocks (Starboard); Cust Rock Beacon (Port); Meyer's East Buoy (Port); finishing across the official starting line off the Club House at North Point from West to East.

Time Limit 5.30 p.m., four starters or no race.
The handicap will be circulated to boat owners and posted on the notice board in the Hongkong Club on the 6th inst.

CANADIAN EXPLORERS LOST IN THE ARCTIC.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa recently Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, expressed the opinion that Mr. Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, had been lost with his two companions. It was possible, but not very probable, he said, that they might be found alive. The Government were doing everything of a practicable nature to find the missing men, and three steamers now in the Arctic would set out to the rescue of the expedition as soon as the ice breaks up in the spring.

THE WAR.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT YPRES.

TRAIN LOADS OF GERMAN DEAD.

A FORMIDABLE CANNONADE.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PROGRESS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

FOUR NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

TIME FOR "BRISK AND DETERMINED" ACTION AGAINST GERMANY.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRAIN LOADS OF GERMAN DEAD.

FORMIDABLE CANNONADING AT YPRES.

AMSTERDAM, May 4th.

Despatches from Eekloo state that the cannonade around Ypres on the 2nd inst. was the most formidable in the war. It was heard and felt in the whole of Flanders. Houses at Bruges and in the villages on the Dutch frontier trembled.

The losses of the Germans were terrible, and Flemish towns and villages in German possession are overflowing with wounded. Many were found dead on the ambulances.

Numerous closed trains, full of dead, passed Thiel on Saturday and Sunday. The population are most optimistic of a speedy and thorough change in favour of the Allies.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that on the evening of the 1st inst. the Germans attacked Hill 60, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. Both attacks were repulsed. We lost no ground.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy despite their use of gas emitted from tubes in the trenches, and their use of specially manufactured shells.

One of our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon chased a Taube to within rifle range of our trenches whose fire brought the German aircraft down.

Paris, May 3rd.

To-day's communiqué states:—There is nothing to announce beyond the British report.

Paris, May 4th.

The evening communiqué says: There has been nothing noteworthy except the defeat of two German attacks—one on Sunday night against the British north of Ypres, the other against the French at Bois-le-Prete.

HEAVY CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 4th.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Morning Post announces that a statement by the Minister of Militia shows that there were 5,403 Canadian casualties between the 22nd and the 30th April. The Minister says that three German divisions got to the rear of the Canadian Highlanders, who fought while a cartridge remained.

DARING AIRMEN.

AN HEROIC EPISODE IN THE WAR.

LONDON, May 3rd.

A report by "Eye-Witness" dated April 30th says that splendid airwork has been accomplished during the past few days. The stations at Staden, Thiel, Courtrai, Roubaix and elsewhere have been bombed and there have been several successful conflicts in the air. Once a single-seater chased a biplane to Roulers and forced it to land.

The raid on Courtrai was one of the most heroic episodes in the war, but it cost the nation the gallant life of an aviator. Seated alone in his biplane he reached Courtrai and glided down to three hundred feet and bombed the railway junction. He was the target for hundreds of rifles and guns, and was severely wounded in the thigh. He might have saved his life by descending to the enemy's lines, but decided to save the machine. The aviator descended to one hundred feet in order to increase his speed, and was again wounded, this time mortally. He continued to fly without descending to the nearest British aerodrome, and returned to his own base, where he landed perfectly, made his report and died shortly afterwards.

A TAUBE NEAR DOVER.

LONDON, May 3rd.

A Taube was sighted at Dover to-day, coming from the direction of Ostend. The airship was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. She dropped no bombs.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, May 4th.

An official communiqué says: Since Saturday evening a most desperate battle has been in progress between the Lower Nida and the Carpathians.

Enemy attacks on Sunday morning on the left bank of the Vistula were repulsed after desperate fighting in the vicinity of Tarnow.

We have captured Mount Makurka, south-east of Colovetzko, in the direction of Stryl, taking 300 prisoners.

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, May 3rd.

To-day a list is published of 8 officers killed and 36 wounded, they belonging to the Australian Force in the Mediterranean.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

TIME FOR "BRISK AND DETERMINED ACTION" AGAINST GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

Mr. Bryan has proposed that a thorough enquiry be made into the sinking of the *Gulf Light*, and has instructed the American Ambassador in Berlin to ask for information relative to the *Gulf Light*, and also as to the attack by airmen on the steamer *Cushino*.

The *New York Herald*, commenting on the sinking of the *Gulf Light*, says that it is time that brisk and determined action was taken against Germany.

The *Evening Post* says that the incident is the most serious which has yet arisen between America and Germany.

The *Evening Sun* contends that engagements must be exacted that no more such occurrences shall disgrace Germany's conduct of the war.

[The *Gulf Light*, an American tank steamer, was found abandoned near the Solly Isles on Saturday. The crew had been rescued by patrol boats, with the exception of the Captain, who died from shock, and two men who jumped overboard.]

RUSSIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, May 4th.

An official communiqué states that the fleet effectively bombarded the Bosphorus forts on Saturday, destroyed a collier and two sailing ships, and also caused an explosion and fire at Fort Elmas.

The Turks replied vigorously but ineffectively.

MORE TRAWLERS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The trawlers *Mercury* and *Martaban* were sunk on Sunday by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crews were saved.

GERMAN INDEMNITIES FOR DUTCH TRAWLERS SEIZED.

AMSTERDAM, May 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin says that Hamburg Prize Courts have awarded indemnities to the owners of a number of Dutch trawlers seized by German warships.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, May 3rd.

A telegram from Lemvig (Denmark) states that eighteen survivors of the Swedish steamer *Ellida* have arrived there.

The *Ellida* was torpedoed in the North Sea while proceeding to Hull.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer *American* (6,000 tons) have been landed at Newcastle.

The *American* was torpedoed in the North Sea and sank in two hours. The crew were thirteen hours in the boats before they were picked up by the Norwegian mail-boat *Sterling*.

The German submarines fired two torpedoes at the *Sterling*, but both missed their mark.

The Norwegian timber steamer *Laila* was also sunk in the North Sea. The crew were saved.

A German submarine also sank the Norwegian steamer *Baldwin*, but allowed the crew to take to the boats which brought them to Lieth.

GERMANS SAVED: BRITISH PRISONERS DROWNED.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The Admiralty announces that strenuous efforts were made by the British destroyers in the action fought on Saturday to rescue the Germans of the destroyers which were sunk. Lieut. Harwood went into the water to save a German. Only thirteen Germans were drowned.

One of the destroyer prisoners admitted that his vessel had previously sunk a trawler and captured a lieutenant and two blue-jackets. He explained that they were below during the fight and the time was short, consequently it must be concluded that they perished.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 3rd.

1.25 p.m.

Wounded: B. Allen (Northumberland), H. W. Archer (Northumberland), F. Athill, S. Badcock, W. F. Badcock, L. Badham, C. W. Batye (Shropshire Light Infantry), R. Berne, T. Booth (Connaughts), R. Boulton, T. Bradford, J. Brass, J. O. D. Brown, W. A. Buchanan (Connaughts), T. Butehead, T. Callinan, H. Carrick, R. L. Chatterton, C. Chipper, 2nd-Lieut. E. Collins (Shropshires), N. Crawhall, I. Delabere, A. Dene, C. Denny, J. J. Dobi, H. Dodds, A. Easton (East Yorkshires), C. Easton, E. Faber, E. Fenwick Clennell, S. Great Dalton, F. G. Harvey, H. Hatcher, J. Helis, S. T. Hewitt, P. Hickey, R. Homfray (Worcestershires), G. Howden, 2nd-Lieut. R. Hume (Suffolks), G. L. Hunting, F. Huskinson, H. Jacks (Durham Light Infantry), B. Jackson (Yorkshires), R. C. Jenkins, F. Kinsella, F. Kish, H. A. Lake (Artillery), J. Lambton, J. P. Leighton, E. Léy-bourne, G. Linnon, W. M. Mackay, A. D. MacPherson (Cameron), F. McFivale, J. McFivale, H. J. Mills, E. Motam, H. H. Nicholson (Durham Light Infantry), R. W. Nicholson (Northumberland), W. A. Nicholson (Artillery), E. R. O'Connor, J. Pain, R. Parninter, R. A. Parry, P. Paulson, L. Plummer, H. O. Preston, F. Pretty, F. Proudfoot, F. S. Pyne, 2nd-Lieut. A. Robinson (Manchester), 2nd-Lieut. G. Roberts, F. C. Savile, L. C. Seale, F. Sergeant, E. Sharpin, W. Shipster, L. Soden, H. B. Speke, E. K. Squires, R. H. G. Tatton, S. Thorpe, J. Tolson, G. Tugwell, F. W. Turner, F. Walton (Durham Light Infantry), W. Watson Armstrong, F. Weeks, 2nd-Lieut. C. Williamson Jones (Manchester), N. I. Wright (Northumberland), N. Dryden, G. E. Hunter, H. T. Hunter, J. Lovibond, W. B. Noble, G. T. Parkinson.

Correction, not wounded: A. B. Muirhead.

2.35 p.m.

Wounded and believed to be prisoners: J. E. Ritson, J. L. Wood (Durham Light Infantry).

Missing: H. Bryant, R. D. B. Evans, W. E. Guinness (Manchester), A. W. Nesbitt, J. A. Stenhouse, N. A. Thorp, A. N. Tovey, R. Burnard.

5.40 p.m.

Killed: A. Biddlecop, A. G. Burt, E. S. Bamford, E. H. Buttanshaw, G. Cuthbert (Middlesex Regiment), C. Dunsday, W. S. Ferguson, A. A. Fowler, A. D. Geddes, D. Grant (Cameron), D. Grose Hodge, L. Harvey (Middlesex Regiment), P. E. Kelly (Middlesex), C. W. Leing, P. Large, T. W. Lloyd (Liverpool), F. W. Parker, J. Pound, R. Pritchard, J. McR., Ronald, Second-Lieut. C. Sharpe (Middlesex), E. W. Stephenson, H. Tarrant, K. Trotter.

Died of wounds: O. L. Hawkins, P. Wills.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Killed: D. V. Anderson, W. Andrews (Dublin Fusiliers), A. C. Addison, C. Antrobus, R. Bernard (Dublin Fusiliers), W. Cheadle, D. V. Corbet, J. Costaker, Frankland, Rev. Fin, C. W. Grimshaw, D. A. James, C. B. Jarrett, A. R. Macleod (Artillery), J. C. McMurdo, E. Marrow, E. C. Margesson, T. A. Miller, Captain R. Palmer (South Wales Borderers), R. Ricks, R. C. Smith (Hampshires), C. D. Vaughan.

Died of wounds: W. G. Bartholomew, A. S. Cooper (Scottish Borderers), A. Koe, P. N. Sanderson.

LATER.

Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Wylie has been killed and Brigadier W. R. Marshall has been wounded; both in the Dardanelles.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPENDING INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Indian Stocks are easier in consequence of renewed talk of an impending Indian Government long-dated loan for 3½ millions sterling.

In some quarters the rumour is attributed to the fact that on May 10th 2½ millions sterling bills mature, which will probably be renewed in their present form.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

ROME, May 3rd.

There has been heavy fighting in Tripoli.

Details are lacking, but 16 white officers and 300 white troops are announced as killed or missing. The casualties among the native troops are not announced.

A meeting of the Cabinet was suddenly summoned at which it was resolved to proclaim martial law in Tripoli and to take all necessary measures.

It was decided that it was inadvisable for any Minister to leave Rome.

A SEQUEL.

ROME, May 4th.

As a result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting the King and Ministers will be unable to attend the unveiling ceremony of the Garibaldi memorial on Wednesday.

SUCCESS OF UNION FORCES.

CAPTOWN, May 4th.

General Botha's forces occupied Otjom-bingwe, sixty miles north-west of Wind-huk, on Sunday. Twenty-eight Germans, including an officer, were captured. The Union casualties were three killed and two wounded.

THE KAISER AT ANTWERP.

AMSTERDAM, May 3rd.

The Kaiser and Prince Henry inspected the Antwerp fortifications, harbour and submarine yards. The Kaiser looked well but older. The visit was made in secret because of the fear of an attempt on the Kaiser's life.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The results of yesterday's racing at Shanghai, as communicated to the Hongkong Jockey Club, were as follows:—

1.—CHU-KA-ZA CUP. 1 mile.
Mr. H. Morris' Castfield (Stewart) 1
Mr. Elms' Mahatma (Heard) 2
Mr. Thomson's Paladin (Moller) 3
Time, 1.30.1-5.

2.—THE MONSIEUR PLATE. 1½ mile.
Winsome and Hasty's The Capercallie (Hill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Peter (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Heidenstam's Springbok (Burkill) 3
Time, 3.13.4-5.

3.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY. 1½ mile.
Mr. Morris' Boconfield (Stewart) 1
Mr. Robson's Peace (Burkill) 2
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Johnstone) 3
Time, 3.07.1-5. This is a record, the previous fastest time being 3.03.4-5 by Sandringham the Trader.

4.—THE RACE CLUB CUP. 2 mile.
Mr. H. Morris' Wakefield (Stewart) 1
Mr. John Peel's Ampfield (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Sky's Drakhan (Hill) 3
Time, 4.26.3-5.

5.—THE SICCOW CUP. 1½ mile.
Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Vids) 1
Mr. H. Morris' Homefield (Stewart) 2
Mr. Lamerton's Mameluke (Rowe) 3
Time, 2.40.4-5.

6.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES. 1½ mile.
Mr. Dick Turpin's Volga (Crichton) 1
Mr. Neville's Ridey Boy (Rowe) 2
Mr. Durgor's Bazaar (Burkill) 3
Time, 2.40.

7.—THE PEKING STAKES. 1 mile.
Mr. Grayland's Claremont (Rowe) 1
Mr. Martin's Peverity (Elliot) 2
M. Demo's Moratorium (Hill) 3
Time, 2.04.4-5.

8.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES. 1½ mile.
Mr. H. Morris' Cornfield (Stewart) 1
Mr. Lamerton's Marengo (Rowe) 2
B. P. Kongsi's The Gay Bird (Brenners) 3
Time, 3.11.4-5.

9.—THE SPRING CUP. 1 mile.
Mr. Evelyn's Sir Lamereck (Heard) 1
Mr. John Peel's Montaine (Johnstone) 2
Mr. MacGregor's Le Presidigator (Lindsay) 3
Time, 2.03.3-5.

10.—THE SCOURY STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Mr. Evelyn's Sir Nigel (Heard) 1
Mr. John Peel's Greta Green (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Thomson's Roland (Moller) 3
Time, 1.47.2-5.

THE KAISER.

A diplomat of world-wide renown, who is also an important member of the occult "cognoscere," informed a select audience in one of the London clubs a few weeks ago that only four days previously he and a companion held conversation with the astral forms of those great Germans, Bismarck and Von Moltke. To the diplomat's demand "Tell me, your highness, how will the war finish?" the Chancellor's reply was "Very badly for Germany." "When will it end?" "In seven months"—and, as if to emphasise his utterance in case of inaudibility, or confusion, Bismarck struck the floor loudly with his staff seven times.

GERMAN WAR MAKERS.

THE KAISER, VON TIRPITZ, AND VON HINDENBURG.

AMERICAN EX-SENATOR'S VISIT.

The remarkable article by ex-Senator A. S. Beveridge, of Indiana, describing a visit to the Kaiser and interviews with Admiral von Tirpitz and General von Hindenburg, is dealt with more fully in the *Daily Chronicle*.

THE KAISER.

Ex-Senator Beveridge was presented to the Kaiser, whom he describes as follows:—

The complexion is pale, with a faint tinge of colour; the lips healthfully red. Under the eyes are wrinkles, but not more nor different than one sees on the faces of most active men of the Emperor's age. The features are not full, as shown by portraits of a year ago; still less are they haggard, as they appear in photographs taken soon after the war began.

The voice is vibrant and strong, without the faintest trace or suggestion of weakness of nervous exhaustion. The step is firm, decided, but not over-rapid, and at no time was there the slightest indication of weakness. The carriage is erect, elastic, vigorous. While physically as well as mentally the Emperor shows extraordinary animation, there is a calmness and steadiness that surprise you, because of the descriptions to the contrary so universally published.

GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, he says, is a powerful man, physically and mentally. He is above six feet in height, well proportioned, with a slight inclination to stoutness. The head is very large and symmetrical in outline; the face big-featured and full; the dark eyes large and brilliant. A full, heavy, long, white beard, double-pointed, falls upon either breast. The carriage is very erect; the step quick and energetic; the gestures impulsive and dramatic.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg (Mr. Beveridge continues) looks exactly like this mental picture of the ideal soldier:—"Here is a man, you feel instinctively, that makes up his mind what he wants or wants to do, and then has no further doubt on the subject. It is the kind of self-confidence that inspires confidence in others."

The great Field-Marshal was quite willing to answer questions, and each answer was like a shot from a gun.

"At bottom, who is responsible for this war? That is what America wants to know," I began.

"England!" boomed the Field-Marshal.

"Why England? The English merchants made this war. It is a merchant's war—English merchants."

"Most Americans think that Germany began the war because she declared war first," I suggested.

"Germany did not begin it. Russia did," answered the Field-Marshal.

"If it was Russia's action that caused war why do you say that England was responsible?"

"She could have stopped it. Russia would not have begun it if England had said No. But England wanted it. She thought that, with Russia and France to help her, she could kill Germany. We do not dislike France, nor Russia either. We like the French. But England! We hate England! She is the cause."

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH AVIATORS.

AMERICAN EXPERT'S TRIBUNE.

Mr. Thomas MacMechen, an aeronautical engineer, and the President of the Aeronautical Society of America, deprecates the tendency to minimise the powers of dirigibles in warfare. Mr. MacMechen has studied all classes of aviators, and he declares that the British temperamentally possess the best requirements.

"You cannot jar him. He is dogged, like a bull-terrier. He never lets go. He has a fine physique and endurance, and he has a heart like that which carried Captain Scott through. He is the best aviator among the Allies."

Mr. MacMechen complains, however, that the British aviator has a tendency to regard himself as a sort of aerial jockey, and, instead of taking a scientific interest in his machine like the French or German he jumps out and leaves it to half-a-dozen mechanics.

THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE.

Some of the German papers are still telling their readers that the last war loan was a "glorious triumph," and that an aggregate of £450,000,000 has been raised "without an effort." The official *Kölnische Zeitung* has quite another story to tell.

Many cases have come under notice where patriotic societies have invited the people to deliver up their golden trinkets and even their wedding rings for the good of the Fatherland, in exchange for which rings of iron were furnished them.

It speaks volumes for the love of country that inspires our people that the response to these appeals has been so general.

We may, however, observe that, although Germany's commercial and industrial situation certainly demands individual sacrifices from every one, it is not yet such as to require the people to offer up their wedding rings, those sacred emblems of love and faith.

According to a writer in the *War Budget*, it would cost the *Queen Elizabeth*, Great Britain's new super-Dreadnought, which is in the Dardanelles, a quarter of a million sterling if she were to fight all her guns to their full capacity for one hour.

After the German defeat at Neve Shapello Prince Rupert of Bavaria issued an Army order insisting on the necessity for the Germans fortifying themselves against further British attack. The order concludes:—"The day of revenge will come."

WATER
The Wine Merchants of the East

JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Tables in Various Shades

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

ORDER AT ONCE.
THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
FOR THE YEAR
1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
BUSINESS MAN.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy
owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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(CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES SAFE
REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
T-mex, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.



THE BEST DRINK
IN HOT WEATHER.

Large supplies have lately
arrived from London.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

MONTERRAT
LIME JUICE

KEATING'S
POWDERS



IF SOMETHING
HAPPENS

Keating's Powders

KILLS BUGS

ALL INSECTS.

Over 50 years ago the late Lord
Beaconsfield testified to the benefits
he received from HIRSH'S
CURE, and every postscript
similar letters to-day.

HIRSH'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

For 40 years.

Sold in this by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.05 a.m.—The depression
was stationary and has partially filled
up. The anti-cyclone has moved eastwards
and central this morning over the Eastern Sea.
Slight increases of pressure have occurred over
southern Japan and the Loochoos and slight
decrease over Annam and the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(E. & N.E. winds, light to moderate rain.)
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.72	59	93	ESE	1	o
Nemuro	6 a.	29.89	—	—	SSE	2	o
Hakodate	6 a.	29.77	—	—	SSE	2	o
Tokyo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	WSW	1	o
Kobe	6 a.	29.89	—	—	WSW	1	o
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Oshima	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Naha	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Ishijima	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Bonin Is.	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Choshi	6 a.	29.89	—	—	NNE	1	o
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.87	51	72	SW	4	bs
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keelung	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changhai	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Shanghai	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Gutai	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Sharp Peak	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Amoy	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Swatow	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Taihou	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Taihu	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Tainan	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Koshu	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Pescadore	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Canton	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Hongkong	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Gap Hook	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Macao	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Wuchow	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Holow	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Fakhoi	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Phu Lien	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Tourane	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Apurri	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Pagapae	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Legani	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Tolouan	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Hollo	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Strigono	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs
Labuan	6 a.	29.56	54	85	SSE	2	bs

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detail of cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, haze, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, or rain, snow, thunder, visibility, or few (with).

7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 4th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.03	29.93
Temperature	71	64
Humidity	71	49
Wind Direction	ESE	NE
Force	3	2
Weather	o	b
Rain	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 73

Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th May.

Day of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	5	3 40	4 0	5 6	3 9
Thurs.	6	No info.	high	low	water
Fri.	7	5 0	4 4	9 9	4 4
Satur.	8	6 19	4 7	11 15	3 9
Sun.	9	6 41	5 1	12 32	3 3
Mon.	10	6 26	5 5	0 35	2 1
Tues.	11	7 25	5 3	1 15	2 6
		8 17	5 1	1 58	2 1

"AUSTRIA WILL HAVE TO BLEED."

GERMAN OFFICERS' VIEW OF AN ALLY.

A LESSON FROM BRITISH TRENCHES.

[FROM AN EYE-WITNESS AT HEADQUARTERS.]

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on March 28th of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it.

March 30th.
The quiet along our front has not been broken by any event of importance. The weather has been fine, with brilliantly sunny days and clear, moonlit nights, but there has been a bitter wind, which has brought the temperature down below freezing point.

Of incidents the following are alone worthy of record:—

On Thursday, the 25th, portions of our front were more heavily shelled than usual, and opposite centre the German snipers were active. On Friday five bombs were dropped on Essars from a German aeroplane, one man being wounded. The hostile artillery fire was again heavy in places.

Saturday, the 27th, was also marked by activity by the enemy's airmen, who dropped bombs on Sailly, killing two men. A Zeppelin was seen at night heading north-eastwards.

On Sunday, the 28th, bombs from German aeroplanes were dropped near Estaires and Hazebrouck, with but small results in each case.

GERMAN ESTIMATE OF MACHINE-GUNS.

Since mention is not infrequently made of the capture of machine-guns from the enemy, it is necessary to sound a note of warning lest more importance than is justified should be attributed to these minor successes. It must be remembered that, to the Germans, the loss of one or several machine-guns does not represent what at the beginning of operations it would have meant to us, with our then vastly inferior total and proportionate number of these weapons. It is believed that, before war commenced, they had available altogether a stock of 50,000 such guns, apart from any that may since have been turned out by their arsenals. Their employment of them, therefore, has, in a certain sense, been prodigal, and carried out with a disregard of loss which is only comprehensible when the large reserve of these weapons in their possession is borne in mind.

To the Germans the machine-gun represents merely a piece of machinery of immense killing and stopping power which has cost a certain sum of money, but is less vulnerable and less valuable in every way than the number of men and rifles of equivalent killing power. One principle guiding its employment, therefore, is that, provided a gun has "earned" its keep or paid for its cost by the number of the enemy slaughtered, its loss or destruction does not count. For then it has been a matter of the exchange of a mechanism costing a few pounds, which can be replaced at once, for a number of lives which cannot be replaced within a generation. This, of course, applies to the gun alone and not to the highly-trained specialists who handle it.

7,500 BULLETS IN ONE MINUTE.

It may be of some interest to point out to those who are unacquainted with the weapon that a machine-gun, at an ordinary rate, fires 500 rounds a minute. From the sector of the defences of Neuve Chapelle, therefore, where, as reported, the Germans had 15 machine-guns within a length of front of 250 yards, 7,500 bullets could have been poured in one minute, in addition to those from the rifles of the effect of this stream of lead would have been against assaulting infantry, either held up by obstacles or advancing over clear ground at the slow pace alone possible to heavily-weighted soldiers, is obvious.

The German guns are of Maxim type, on a small and inconspicuous sledge or stretcher mounting, and are carried everywhere where infantry can go. The majority of them are built by the Deutsche Waffen Fabrik, near Berlin, and other factories in Germany, but some of the older ones were constructed in England.

KIND-HEARTED FRENCH WOMEN.

Allusion has already been made to the good feeling which prevails generally between our Army and the inhabitants of the districts in which it is quartered. There is one direction, however, in which the kindness of the French, especially of the womenfolk of all grades of society, has been most remarkable, and that is in the assistance rendered us in the care of our sick and wounded.

Most of our clearing stations for the wounded have been established in institutions, factories, or private homes, and in all cases the owners, tenants, or those merely responsible for the buildings have done everything to help our medical authorities. At one place two ladies, whose private house has been converted into a convalescent hospital for officers, have insisted on doing the cooking themselves, because they considered that the efforts of their cook were not good enough. Many have given up their whole time and energies to looking after the patients and attending to their wants, even to the making of barley sugar for those suffering from coughs.

On the other hand, for the civil inhabitants, both sick and wounded, especially the Belgians, our British voluntary medical organizations are in some places doing most noble work.

PRISONERS' VIEWS ON THE WAR.

Conversation with some of the captured officers and better-educated prisoners has thrown considerable light on the views on the general situation now held by the German Army. It is freely acknowledged that Germany started the war, but opinion seems to be divided as to whether she intended to occupy Belgium permanently or not. The belief is that she would not have crossed the Meuse if England had remained neutral, but would have advanced through South

Belgium and Luxemburg, thinking that Great Britain would have "taken it the right way."

While it is maintained that she desired no territory in Europe not already occupied by German-speaking people, it is admitted that her strategic frontier in the Vosges must be improved. The most important point of the views now held, however, and one that must be of special interest to Germany's ally, Austria, is the frank admission that, since the latter has failed so badly in the present war and has had to be bolstered up by the armed strength of Germany, she must pay for it and will have to bleed (*Oesterreich muss bluten*).

PARCELLING OUT AUSTRIA.

These German prisoners hold that the Austrian Empire will cease to exist, and that the Germans will give away some of its territory to Italy and include the German-speaking portion of Austria in the German Empire, also Luxemburg. Other points are that the Germans will welcome a Grand Duchy of Poland as a buffer between themselves and Russia, will insist on Belgium joining the German Zollverein, and on Antwerp becoming an international port. A great Central European Confederation of Germanic peoples will be formed to include the Scandinavians. In reference to Italy, the Germans look forward to the good offices of the Pope, though the necessity for this is regretted, because it is not thought that Papal influence is compatible with the attainment of Pan-Germanic aims.

There is no doubt that these views are based on inspired and highly-coloured newspaper accounts and cleverly-edited official communications, and that the German forces in different parts of the front are kept well supplied with intelligence of successes gained in quarters upon which they are not acting and of which they have no first-hand knowledge. But that they should be held at this stage of the war accounts to a great extent for the optimism prevailing. So long as they are generally maintained, however, by whatever means, the moral of the enemy cannot be said to be deteriorating.

THE SURPRISE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Among those captured at Neuve Chapelle were many Poles who spoke German indifferently and were not over friendly to Prussia. They appeared to be deeply impressed with the fact that a famous Prussian regiment to which they belonged should have suffered so heavy a blow, and learned with considerable surprise that they were not within seven miles of Paris. All the prisoners were struck with the manner in which our attack had been carried out. The completeness of the surprise was proved, not only by their testimony, but by the fact that the enemy's dispositions showed a breakdown on the part of their Staff, for troops were hastily thrown

WAR NEWS.

"DAMAGES" FROM BELGIUM.

The official North German Gazette announces with sublime shamelessness that "the time has now come to demand reparation for the damage done to property of Germans in Belgium in consequence of the excesses of the mob." It appears that Belgians at various points had the effrontery, in the early days of August, to take reprisals against German residents in their midst as soon as the news of the crossing of the Belgian frontier by the "treacherous" percolated through the land. This North German Gazette states it has been discovered that Germans who thus suffered injury at the hands of Belgians have rights of recovery of damages under a Belgian law dated October 2nd, 1895, and this antediluvian statute will now be invoked to make individual communities responsible for "tumults" within their boundaries. The German Governor-General of Belgium has appointed so-called "Arbitration Courts," which are now to concern themselves with German claims. There is to be no appeal from the verdicts of these tribunals of "justice."

SPECKNIDJELN.

However events may shape themselves, Belgium—not to be allowed to fall into other hands, otherwise we should lose a position so impregnable that the mere contemplation of it will deprive our foes for the future of any desire to attack us.—*Posselt's Zeitung.*

One brilliant triumph of liberty over despotism will be achieved in the release of Ireland from the British yoke, a task which Germany, if finally victorious, has not herself to accomplish.—*Hamburger Nachrichten.*

Can any reasoning human being be found either in Germany or abroad who still doubts that it was England, who has kept her evil eye on us ever since our victorious campaign of 1870-1871, that set the dogs of war against our Fatherland? Such a person, if he is discovered, we will place under a glass case in a museum, and exhibit him as a rare curiosity.—*West. Zeitung.*

High above the turmoil of the strife the ear of one trained in psychology can hear the voice of the maker of Germany, the great Chancellor whose 107th anniversary we are celebrating, intoning the inspiring words: "We Germans fear none but God, and He who is on our side."—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

KAISER AND GENERAL.

REMARKABLE STORY OF SCENE AND SEQUEL.

The *Figaro* publishes the following remarkable account of a scene which it states took place in the month of August at the Hotel de Cologne in Luxembourg:

"The German Emperor, surrounded by his Staff, was dining and awaiting the arrival of the General who had just captured Longwy. As soon as he arrived, the Emperor, frantic with rage, addressed him as follows: 'How is it that, to capture this fortress, defended by only a few battalions, you have uselessly sacrificed thousands of our best soldiers. We will speak of your exploits again when the war is over.'"

"The General went livid, and, knowing that a superior officer visited by the wrath of the Emperor in the presence of his equals, is condemned for ever, drew himself up and hurled the following reply (which the *Figaro* describes as authentic and haughty) at the Emperor: 'Your Majesty, if my soldiers advanced in close formation against Longwy and were thus uselessly massacred, it was on the orders of your camp of a son, who at a safe distance of twenty kilometres behind the front kept on sending me the telephonic order, 'To the assault, always to the assault.'"

"Having spoken thus the general bowed and left the Imperial presence amid general stupefaction. On the pavement before the hotel he blew his brains out. A week later a postcard was on sale throughout Germany bearing a portrait of the Crown Prince, with the words 'The victor of Longwy.'"

GERMANY BILLETING PIGS ON BELGIUM.

MILLION GERMAN SWINE TO BE "BOARDED OUT."

As a joint measure of self-preservation and fresh billeting for Belgium, Germany has billeted 1,000,000 German pigs on the impoverished population of the temporarily conquered kingdom. A London contemporary remarks that this is a fitting sequel to the hostage-shooting at Liason-extortion campaign, when the Culture-bearers have waged since they first set burglarious foot on Belgian soil. The pigs, which must be fed and cared for by the Belgians, are "boarded out" without distinction of class. One of the wealthiest residents of Brussels, who lives in a palace, is compelled to keep twelve German pigs on what he facetiously calls "his peasant turn." His poorest neighbour must keep at least one pig in the family.

The reason for this latest of the refined cruelties which the enemy has inflicted upon Belgium is, of course, the grave and growing shortage of fodder in Germany. In Belgium the root crop, suitable for consumption by swine, is almost normal, so that the pigs which Germany cannot afford to feed have been deported to Belgium. Experts expressed their regret that the regular "health reports" about their swine, also "vital statistics," in order that the German authorities may know at any date the exact state of affairs in Belgium.

THE STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

"OUR OWN MIGHTY POWER."

In the second of his articles in the *Zeitschrift*, Professor Vogt, of Weisbaden, explains that the hope of Russia's early exhaustion is just as little justified in the financial as in the military sphere. His general estimate of the position is that it would be a great mistake for Germany, on the strength of Marshal von Hindenburg's successes, to expect immediate victory, and that Germany must seek her advantage in her incomparably greater measure of moral power of recovery.

After expressing the hope that Russia's internal difficulties and dangers may ultimately "ripen," the article concludes:— "What matters is not that we should construct theories about the weakness of the enemies, but that we should feel our own mighty power. No other people on earth could have maintained even until the present time the fight that we are fighting. Only Germany and only the German people are capable of it. The resources and the fighting capacity of our enemies, and not least of Russia, are much greater than we imagined before the war. What we have to do is to be grateful for what our army has achieved, and, recognizing the facts calmly and without fear, to grow in the consciousness of our own strength."

SUFFERINGS OF PRZEMYSL.

An Austrian cavalry officer named Lehmann, who is said to have left Przemyśl in an aeroplane at the time of the surrender, has supplied the *Frankfurter Zeitung* with some new details. He said that the feeding of the garrison and population until the spring was only possible by a great reduction of rations, by slaughtering of horses, and by using up all supplies of roots. In the unsuccessful sortie on March 15 the men were so weak that it took them seven hours to march seven kilometres, and many died on the way. During the last days of the siege about 200 men died daily in consequence of privations and strain. He declares that almost all nationalities of the Monarchy were represented in the fortress, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Ruthenes, Poles, and Germans worked harmoniously together. When the works and guns had been blown up there was no formal surrender, but the Austrian officers raised white flags on the outer fortifications and let the Russians come up. If the fortress had held out two days longer most of the people in it must have died from starvation.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES EXPLAINED.

It has been left to the Munich Socialist organ, the *Post*, to discover "the deeper causes" of the labour troubles in England. This journal writes in all seriousness that the workmen who have gone out on strike are aiming at land reform. Guided by public feeling generally, and especially by that of the British troops, who during their stay on the Continent have been able to study the merits of a system of small holdings, the workmen have determined to seize this opportunity to push through a large scheme of land reform. Incidentally this movement is to end the war, or at any rate to accelerate the end, "because it is gradually being realized that England much less than any of the other States is engaged in a real people's war, and rather is fighting a war of interest on behalf of the commercial magnates."

PRINCESS LICHNOWSKY.

Princess Lichnowsky, the wife of the late German Ambassador in London, has been giving recitations from her own writings at a charity performance in Berlin. The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives the following description:— "Her talent is entirely rooted in the lyrical. All the poems which she recited are the expression of a soul that feels musically and yearns for the music of the spheres. The grace of language and rhythm transports the hearer into a world of the beautiful, freed from earthly troubles. It is a soft melody that pervades the whole creation of a woman of fine feeling."

UNITY OF BELGIUM.

The *Forwards*, which is showing considerable stubbornness in refusing proposals for the annexation of territory by Germany, deals severely with attempts to prove that certain parts of Belgium are essentially German. It is observed that the Pan-German Press is at great pains to exaggerate the difference between Walloons and Flemings, and to represent that the latter have been oppressed by the former and "only now, under a German administration, are coming to their rights." The *Forwards* declares roundly that all impartial observers know that "previously in the present war the whole German people is constituting a stronger unity than ever before." It also points out that the reconciliation between the Flemings and Germany is extremely slight.

ENLISTMENT AND—A WIFE.

RACE THROUGH FIVE COUNTRIES TO SERVE IN ARMY.

A fine example of determination to serve the country has been shown by a Briton who travelled all the way from Tientsin to re-enlist in his old regiment. When about a dozen years of age Alfred Cook enlisted in the Royal West Surrey and served for seven years. He then went to Canada and after a time joined the United States Army. He was bought out, but when trouble arose over the Philippines he re-joined, served through the campaign, and later went with his regiment to Tientsin. He was made a corporal.

When the war broke out he decided to return to his old British regiment, and after a time was able to leave Tientsin. He spent three weeks in a train bound for Russia, and from Petrograd he travelled through Poland, Sweden, and Norway, and landed at Newcastle on March 12th.

Spending a few days at home at Herne Hill, he met a sweetheart who had refused his offer of marriage before he went to Canada.

He proposed again, was accepted, got married, and after a very brief honeymoon journeyed to Guildford and rejoined his old regiment.

The town of Polen, often mentioned in the telegrams lately, and in the region of which a battle is still raging, is a small town in the Hungarian district of Bereg, just west of the Maramaros district. Polen is situated south of Verecke Pass in the Carpathians, at the junction of important roads going to Ungvar on the west, and Munkacs on the south.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE. THE SHADOW OF DOUBT.

In this article, the writer, who is a neutral man of business with extensive connections in Germany, deals with the feeling of the people towards the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Marquis von Hindenburg, and the Imperial Chancellor. He indicates also the "deadly anxiety" hidden by Germans beneath an appearance of calm, and mentions the possibility of a "great crash" when failure has at length to be admitted.

The Kaiser's popularity has undoubtedly increased with the war. He is considered to be the only man fit to serve as an example to his subjects and he is, at the same time, the embodiment of all they most admire. His outward appearance, his mind, his ostentatious piety, and almost all his undertakings are in accordance with the taste and wishes of his people. That he is clever, active, and in many ways brilliant even his worst enemies admit; but most of his subjects, in their idolatry, think him infallible. In their eyes he must be good and must be great or he would not be so religious and would not officially call on the Almighty in every one of his messages and letters.

Among the military caste, however, though nothing is openly said against him, he does not possess the same influence in directing strategic operations as he unquestionably had in the early stages of the war. His generals seem to have found a way of preventing him from seriously interfering with the campaign.

A German officer told me that some of the famous generals who, for one reason or another, were deprived of high commands during the earlier part of the war were practically dismissed on account of disagreement with the War Lord. Military men know that the former Chief of Staff, von Moltke, who was said to have resigned because of illness, was only made a scapegoat for the failure of the Kaiser's plans.

SOUTH GERMAN OPINION.

In Southern Germany, however, the popularity of the Kaiser seems to have sunk a little since he failed to reach Calais. The scheme of advance in that direction is entirely ascribed to him. His belief in the possibility of reaching England by occupying the narrow coast of France is considered to have had disastrous results. Even men in Southern Germany who were of opinion that this piece of folly might cost the Kaiser his crown. But, on the whole, even in Southern Germany, the Kaiser's mistakes are indulgently regarded. He is looked upon as fighting with desperate energy and in the name of God for the interests of the Fatherland.

The Crown Prince is now very little heard of, but has retained his old popularity amongst the military caste. All other things people look upon him as a man who does not realize his responsibilities as a ruler, and things too lightly. Rumours are plentiful in regard to him, and in many cases they are anything but flattering; but one must not forget that German public opinion is very changeable and easily influenced. Germans are often quite childish in their appreciations, in spite of their "Kultur," science, and organizing capacities. Among other things, it is constantly said that the Prince is living a life which is anything but exemplary, and that at a time when his country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle.

THE CROWN PRINCE SHELVED.

One thing seems certain—that the Crown Prince no longer has in reality any military power whatever. Whether this is the result of disagreement with the Kaiser, incompetence as a military leader—he is said to have suffered several reverses which a better leader might have avoided—or due to any other reasons, nobody outside the highest circles knows with any certainty; but his name is now that of a figurehead.

The Germans are far from having in their army leaders the same blind faith on which they fed their hopes in August and September last. Their idol, von Hindenburg, is still very popular, but he is no longer looked upon as an extraordinary being, a sort of second Napoleon. Much more than he has accomplished in Poland during the last two months was hoped for and expected from him.

Sensible Germans know that on both fronts they have already met with relative failure, despite their superhuman efforts and bloody sacrifices, which surpass any ever made by a single nation. One must bear in mind the great sentimentalism of Germans, who are easily depressed or elated, to understand the deadly anxiety which at times betrays itself in their conversation, when they are trying their hardest to be calm. But so far, and for some time to come, no direct confessions of disappointment need be expected from any part of the German Empire. The South German States will probably be the first to admit failure when the time is ripe, and then a great crash is sure to come all over Germany.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has never been particularly popular, and he is now looked upon as a failure. What has been especially a blow to the public is his "unpardonable" admission in the Reichstag that Germany was violating international law in invading Belgium. He thus gave the world a weighty argument against Germany. Indeed, I met Lübeck Germans who expressed the opinion that if Germany goes against Germany much longer he will be the first civilian victim of the Kaiser's wrath.

In Germany the fear of spies seems to be as great as in England. The Russians are chiefly suspected, because it is easier for them to speak the language and give themselves a German appearance. But neutrals are also closely watched, as they are said to be used extensively as spies by the Allies. The luminate German, even if he be a criminal, is today considered worth more than any foreigner. The Germans still think themselves the chosen people, misunderstood by everybody in spite of the Kaiser's work for peace and for sympathy and friendship with all the world. It is remarkable to find how intensely the belief in Germany's work for peace is, with the utmost sincerity, associated with the conviction that England worked for war.

On the one hand they say, we are the only first-class Power that has been at peace with the world for the last 44 years, we that had nothing to gain by fighting and everything to lose. Against us are ranged Russia with her unspakable misrule and oppression; poor France tied to Russia, blinded by feelings of revenge and fearing to lose the milliards lent to Russia; and last and not least, England, seemingly safe on her isle, anxious to get rid of a dangerous competitor in the world markets at small expense to herself. The following joke has become famous in Germany:— "Allies" they call themselves, "all lies" would be an appropriate spelling."

The tragic side of this is that as the Germans are convinced of coming divisions and quarrels amongst the Allies it gives them no small encouragement to carry on the war until the much hoped for day when they can fight England alone.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, G. Morse, 28th April—Bangkok 19th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIFFSHINO, British str., 1,109, T. M. Mayrick, 2nd May—Saigon 25th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 3rd May—Shanghai 22nd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNGKING, British str., 1,011, Rees Lewis, 18th April—Swatow 14th April—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIYU MARU, Japanese str., 599, K. Murakami, 28th April—Swatow 27th April, General—Osaka Shosha Kaisha.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 2,759, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,605, H. Cheshaki, 30th April—Mojji 23rd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GLENFARLACH, British str., 1,474, MacKenzie, 2nd May—Singapore 26th April, General—Chinese.

HAKATA, British str., 1,363, A. E. Root, 1st May—Amoy 30th April, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,359, S. Willis, 28th April—Saigon 23rd April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONG BEI, British str., 2,063, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.

KANO, Chinese str., 991, Hogg, 21st April—Singapore and Saigon 17th April, Rice—Chinese.

KASHING, British str., 1,143, G. Byers, 2nd May—Saigon 27th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,321, J. Meathell, 1st May—Shanghai 28th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MONGOLIA, American str., 5,750, Emery Rice 23rd April—San Francisco 27th March, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

NAMHANG, British str., 2,591, H. H. Gilroy, 3rd May—Calcutta 16th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PHRAKANG, British str., 1,029, H. Floesh, 28th April—Bangkok 22nd April, Rice—Chinese.

SEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 4,855, Y. Maki, 3rd May—Mojji 28th April, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SHIMO MARU, Japanese str., 7,230, Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, April 30th—San Francisco 27th April, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerland, 28th April—Shanghai 24th April, General—Chinese.

TAKSANG, British str., 977, R. A. Nethens, 28th April—Shanghai 23rd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TATIAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st April—Saigon 23rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMOR MARU, Japanese str., 3,134, A. Kobayashi, 3rd May—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,830, T. Furumoto, 30th April—Daikon 28th April, General and Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TATLIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,127, Y. Noguchi, 30th April—Daikon 23rd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 1st May—Saigon 26th April, Rice—Chinese.

TSINGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,529, K. Yamada, 26th April—Chingwangtao 19th April, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TYMANKES, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La Kovy, 26th April—Batavia, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TUWONG, Dutch str., 3,061, A. Oldenburg, 28th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice and Wood—Chinese.

TOYU MARU, Japanese str., 2,507, J. Ikeda, 28th April—Yokohama 20th April, Beans—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VANG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobson, 30th April—Kinchin 23rd April, Rice and General—Chinese.

WAISHING, British str., 1,272, M. Picknell, 1st May—Bangkok 21st April, Rice and Cattle—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WIMLETON, British str., 2,439, J. Cantell, 20th April—Chingwangtao 19th April, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

YATSHEN, British str., 1,423, R. S. Anderson, 2nd May—Singapore 25th April, General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,321, E. T. Jones, 2nd May—Shanghai 29th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The str. *Persia* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, April 30th, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the str. *Asa Maru* of the N.Y.K. line, due to arrive at Hongkong May 9th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 21st instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 14th May.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Nubia* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant, evening, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 8th instant, daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMER.
The str. *Glenlogan* from London is due here on or about Wednesday, the 5th May.

CHEONGHONG, from Wei-hai-wei, is due in Hongkong 8th May.

THE LINK LIMITED.
Monmouthshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th May.

Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 30th May.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 10th May—
11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting in the Club House.

Sunday, 2nd May—
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Yard ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKEMBANG	JAPAN	12th May	JAVA	15th May
TJBODAS	SHANGHAI	19th May	JAVA	21st May
TJIRINI	JAVA	2nd half of May	—	—
TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	26th May	JAVA	18th May
TJILATJAP	JAVA	2nd half of May	JAPAN	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 5th May, 1915.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VEGUE ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOONHONG ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET

MANILA:—MARILLA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	Neon. 7th May.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 9th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 11th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE	About 12th May.	Freight and Passage.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	NUBIA	Noon. 20th May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy Subject to immediate alteration without notice For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TINGHOU"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHUSAN"	On 9th May, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KATEONG"	On 10th May, 1 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 13th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "THAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra Staterooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "THAN." OF SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "TINGHOU," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUM"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WED'DAY, 5th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,164 tons, Captain Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 14th May.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	On 15th May, 10 A.M.	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 29th June, 10 A.M.	On 17th July, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 6th July, 10 A.M.	On 24th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 11th May.

CHIYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 8th June.

TENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 20th June.

* NIPPON MARU ... 11,000—18 knots ... TUESDAY, 13th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Sails

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—15 knots ... Wed'day, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 231.

1216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... CORDILLERE ... On 17th May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ... NERA ... On 15th May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,

YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SEATTLE MARU" ... T. Saito ... FRIDAY, 14th May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"INAHU MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KAIJO MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... SUNDAY, 9th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED'DAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KEIJO MARU," ... IMAIZUMI ... THURSDAY, 6th May, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Fl., No. 31, Queen's Building.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KESLUNG	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 15th May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 9th May.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	TOSA MARU	12,000	SATURDAY, 15th May.
	RANGOON MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 15th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	11,000	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 18th May
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 23rd May
FUJIMI	15,000	Sat., 17th June
HIRANO	15,000	Sat., 17th June
KATORI	12,000	1st July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 4th May
AWA	12,500	18th May
AKI	12,500	15th June
TAMSA	12,500	19th June
SEIDZUOKA	12,500	Thurs., 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer	Leave from	Leave at	Leave at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	KAI	KONO	MARSEILLES and LONDON	15 sailing	London	
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May, 3	May, 7	MAJOJA	June 5	June 12	
May 7	NUBIA	May 16	May 20	MOULTAN	June 19	June 26	
May 24	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 11	
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 18	July 25	
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	
July 19	NUBIA	July 14	July 18	MAJOLA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	
	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERZIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOJOLA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MAJOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£70.	£43.	£44.	£70.	£105.
MARSEILLES	£66.	£40.	£42.	£66.	£99.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave at if calling	Leave at London
NELLORE	about	May 6	May 11	May 18	June 17	June 25
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 9	June 15	July 13	July 23
KARMAIA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 27	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £31 Return, 2nd Saloon £18 Single, £17 Return. FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £20 Single, 2nd Saloon £13 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Parcel Post Service to France has been resumed for Ordinary Parcels only.

The Service of uninsured parcels for Bulgaria, Roumania, and Serbia, has been resumed.

Box No.	Locality.	Week-days					Sundays & Holidays.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
*32.	No. 5 Police Station	8.55	10.55	12.55	2.55	4.55	8.55
*31.	Ladder Street and Hollywood Road	9.00	11.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	9.00
*35.	Pound Lane and Hollywood Road	9.05	11.05	1.05	3.05	5.05	9.05
37.	G. C. H.	9.10	11.10	1.10	3.10	5.10	9.10
*38.	Eastern St. and Queen's Road, W.	9.15	11.15	1.15	3.15	5.15	9.15
*39.	Sai Ying Pun Market	9.20	11.20	1.20	3.20	5.20	9.20
44.	Western St. and Queen's Road W.	9.25	11.25	1.25	3.25	5.25	9.25
*34.	Queen's St. and Des Voeux Rd., W.	9.30	11.30	1.30	3.30	5.30	9.30
*	Central Market	9.40	11.40	1.40	3.40	5.40	9.40

* New Letter Boxes.

INWARD MAILS.

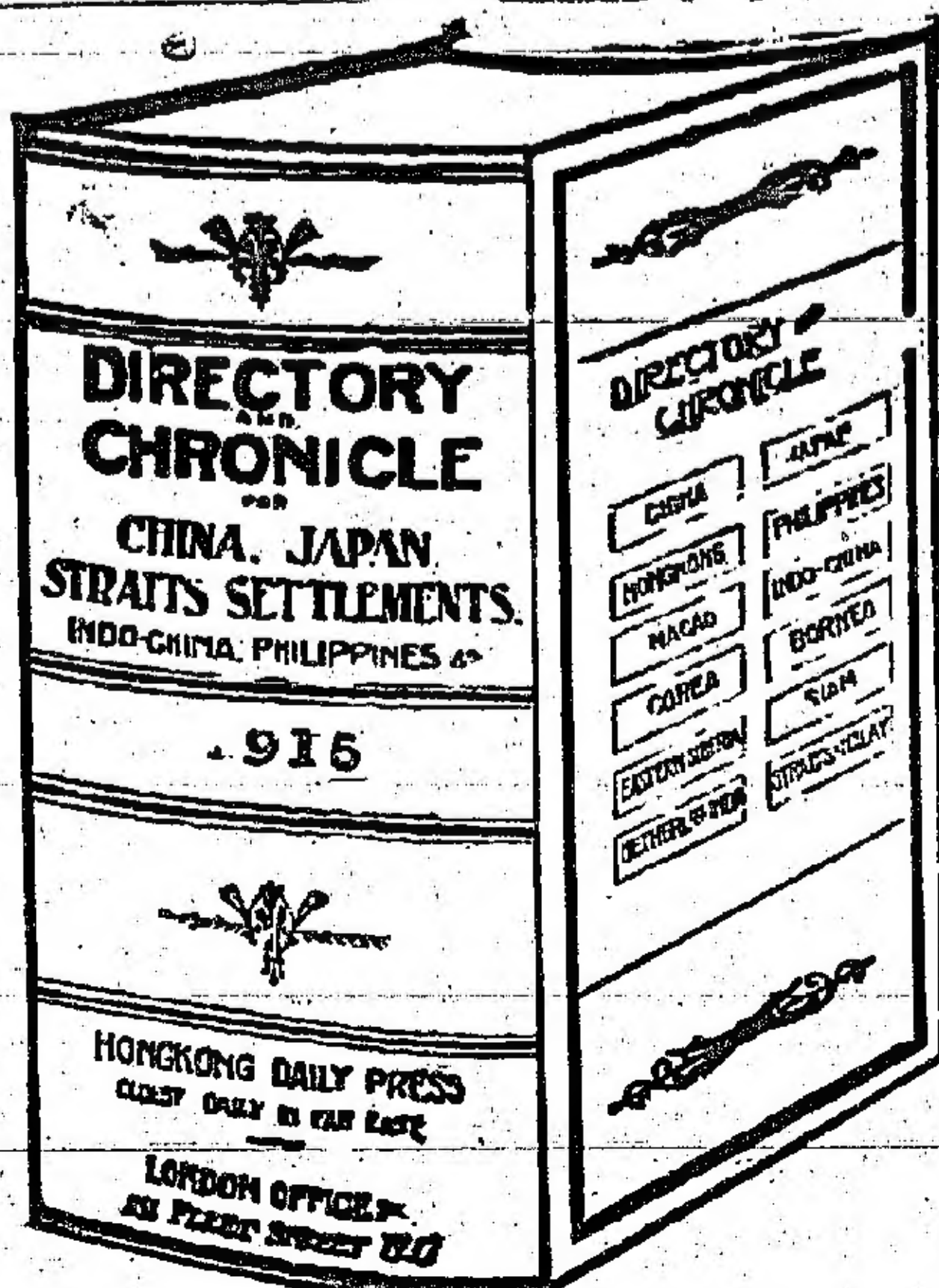
FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 6th ult. via Siberia)	Chenau	5th inst.
EUROPE (London 11th ult. via Siberia)	Sardania	5th inst.
EUROPE (English Mail)	Nubia	8th inst.
AMERICA ex Persia	Ara Maru	9th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Koko	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haimun	Wednesday, 5th, NOON
British	Indra	Wednesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Mayori Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Kojo Maru	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippines, India, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Thursday, 6th, 9.15 A.M.
Bangkok	Waishing	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Mongolia	Thursday, 6th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Tientsin-Peking Railway, Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 6th inst.	Yinchow	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Haiyang	Thursday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Choyang	Friday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tetamachus	Friday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE		
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 6th inst., at 5 p.m.	Sardania	Friday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Italian	Friday, 7th, NOON
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Namang	Friday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands	Leongang	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Taiyang	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China	Chewan	Saturday, 8th, 3.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Registration	Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
Tientsin-Peking Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 10th inst.	Kojo Maru	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui	Kojo Maru	Monday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Kojo Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Shimo Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Tientsin-Peking Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 10th inst.	Haiting	Tuesday, 11th, NOON
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chihua	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands	Chihua	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hilo	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronal	Saigo Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius and United Kingdom	Miyasaki Maru	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Timor, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea	Eastern	Thursday, 13th, 9.15 A.M.
via Thursday Island	Eastern	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippines Islands	Tam'ing	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Chung Chow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Banquet, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Auk, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Canton, Wanchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Rev. 5.0 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.10 A.M.
Kongkoo and Kamohuk	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Sammel	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Banquet	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.



COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 4th.

ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/94	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/94	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/94	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/10		
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	2304	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	241	
ON GERMANY.—		
On demand	nom.	
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	43	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.	
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demands	1364	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demand	1364	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Bank, at sight	73	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	89
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Fees—	89
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	77
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	77
ON LAYONG.—	On demand	77
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	7 ½ p.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$10.80 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola		\$56.90
SILVER, per oz.		23 ½ d.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4th MAY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800, sellers	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$104 x div. sel.	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$44, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Petroleum & Transport Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sel. & buy.	8 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS—					
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 9 1/2, sellers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 13	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 87	
Laos Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 88	
Szechuan Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 40	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 142	
(In Liquidation)					
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$34, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCK AND WHARF—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$85, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$87	
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$85, sales	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$85	4 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$112, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$185	8 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$264, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$5.10, sales	6 p.c.
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$380, sel. & buy.	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$500	\$50	\$385, buyers	7 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$25	Tls. 170, x. div.	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$260	
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$325	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$108, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	30,000	\$100	all	\$100, sellers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$20	all	\$20, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	70,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 101	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$69, buyers	5 p.c.
Matsushita & Co., Ltd.	250,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 41, sellers	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MINING—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$2	
Bank Australia Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3.70, sellers	
Tronch Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	\$10, buyers	8 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1	
RAFFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$116	
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and North Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	all	\$54, sellers	7 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers	4 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$2 1/2, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$99, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	\$1	all	\$1 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$1	all	\$25	
South China Steamship Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$33, sales	8 1/2 p.c.
Stokes and W. Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$61, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Swire & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$68, buyers	10 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$164	6 p.c.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$164	

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1893	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

as given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$15 per annum. Postage

\$3 to any part of

the World

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

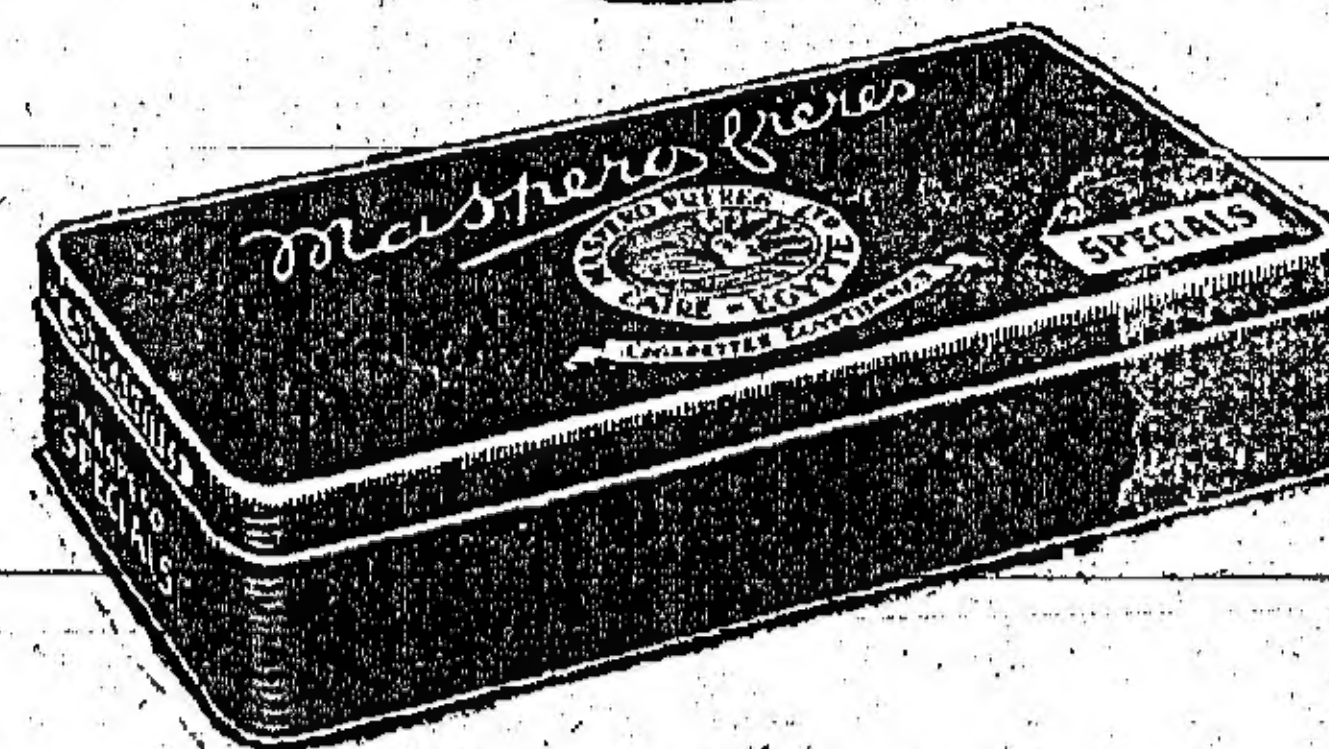
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABBE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]



EGYPT'S

BEST.

SPECIALS.

\$1.50 a Tin of 50 Cigarettes.



BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/— \$15,000,000

Silver \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER

BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per

cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " " "

N. J. STABBE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed \$1,500,000

Paid-up \$1,500,000

Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,

and

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-

count at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily

Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates

which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH

HANDELS-BANK